The Global Newspaper
Edited and Published in Paris
Printed simultaneously in Paris, London, Zurich, Hong Kong, Singapore, The Hague, Marseille, New York, Rome, Tokyo, Frankfurt.

International Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

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No. 33,195 46/89 ** PARIS, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1989 ESTABLISHED 1887

245 Reported Dead As Salvador Rebels Defy Counterattack

By Lindsey Gruson
New York Times Service

SAN SALVADOR — In a sign that fighting is likely to drag out, leftist Salvadoran rebels on Monday built barricades, ripped up cobblestones and dug in against the army's heavy firepower.

Savage fighting raged in many neighborhoods and bedroom communities for a third straight day. At least 245 people were reported to have been killed in the offensive and 378 wounded.

The army used heavy machine guns mounted on helicopters to rake some guerrilla strongholds.

"Well stay until it ends," a rebel armed with an automatic rifle and rocket-propelled grenades said as gunfire ripped through the public housing complex in which his assault team was housed. "If it takes a month to take power, then that's how long we'll be here."

The guerrillas started the operation with attacks on President Alfredo Cristiani's official and private residences on Saturday night, but the president was unharmed. A rebel spokesman said in a television interview the offensive began because the "the government has presented proposals that demand surrender" and because of an Oct. 31 bomb attack where 10 persons were killed at a leftist labor union headquarters.

Little news reached the capital from other cities, but fighting has been reported in eight of the country's 14 departments.

The staccato sound of combat crackled throughout the capital for most of the day, even though the fighting was much more confined than during the first days of the rebel offensive.

[The Bush administration said Mr. Cristiani's government had not requested U.S. assistance in repelling the rebel attack, The Associated Press reported from Washington.

["It's our belief that they are in control of the situation at this point," said the White House press secretary, Marlin Fitzwater. Asked whether he would rule out U.S. involvement in the fighting, he said: "We can never predict the future, but at this point it's not anticipated."]

Most of the city was calm on Monday. After almost a decade of war, distant gunfire no longer causes shock. In many areas of the capital and in some outlying suburbs it seemed more like a Sunday or religious holiday than the middle of a rebel offensive, the bloodiest and most violent of the decade old civil war.

Families lounged on their porches, listening to the gunfire. Most had little choice. A national traffic stoppage, imposed by the rebels, was observed by most bus companies. Pick-up trucks, bedecked with white flags and piled high with passengers, were the only public transportation.

The government stopped radio newscasts on Monday night after imposing a state of siege, which suspends most personnel liberties and give the army vast powers to arrest and detain citizens.

There was little obvious reaction to the declaration of a state of siege and a dawn-to-dusk curfew. The rebel offensive has angered many Salvadorans and switchboards at local radio stations have been jammed with callers demanding even tougher measures, especially against the rebels' political allies.

Both the rebels and the army seem to have inflicted heavy civilian casualties. But the armed forces seem to have caused the majority of the civilian casualties. Residents in at least three neighborhoods seized by the rebels said the air force strafed and rocketed the guerrilla strongholds causing numerous deaths.

The armed forces appeared to retain the momentum. But troops are having severe trouble dislodging the rebels. Still, the military, which does better in pitched battles than in guerrilla warfare, has the advantage of superior firepower, mobility and the luxury of choosing when to attack.

The army strategy appears to be to surround rebels, who are receiving support and food from many local residents. It then closes the noose, attacking one guerrilla position after another. While the insurgents see themselves as in control of their areas, the army sees them as entrapped. So far, however, that does not appear to have fazed the rebels.

The guerrillas apparently were hoping that their audacity and the breath of their attacks would spark a popular insurrection and become the equivalent of North Vietnam's 1968 Tet offensive.

Elke Brahe-Hoffmann/The Associated Press

Egon Krenz, the East German leader, talking with Mr. Maleuda, left, and Mr. Gerlach, right, after the parliamentary election Monday.

EC Calls Snap Summit on Europe Events

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Leaders of the European Community, reacting urgently to developments in East Germany, have decided to hold a snap summit meeting Saturday in Paris to discuss the outlook for Europe, the French government announced Monday.

It will be the first meeting of EC leaders devoted entirely to political issues, which normally are discussed during a dinner session before regular EC summit talks on economic affairs.

Citing the meeting's terms of reference — "to discuss recent developments in Europe" — a European diplomat said, "This is clearly outside the normally limited political cooperation in the EC."

The timing of the session, a working dinner to be attended by the leaders of all 12 EC member governments, could produce a West European policy toward changes in East Germany — and larger questions about the future of Europe and the East-West alliances — ahead of the meeting between President George Bush and Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, on Dec. 2 and 3.

How far are East German Communists prepared to give up their leading role? An analysis, Page 4.

Several diplomats said they expected President François Mitterrand of France to visit Washington to convey the Europeans' views to Mr. Bush. France currently holds the EC presidency.

A trip to the United States in late November already had been scheduled by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain.

At the Paris talks, which precede a regular EC summit meeting in Strasbourg on Dec. 11 and 12, the European leaders will also seek to steer the EC itself toward a policy response on East Germany's dramatic steps toward closer ties with West Germany.

Earlier, former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France, now an opposition leader, had called for an urgent EC summit meeting in an effort, he said, to forestall any disintegration of Western Europe or trans-Atlantic ties during a period of changing relations between the two Germanys.

Such a meeting, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said, should speed up the EC's planned economic integration, reaffirm the need to maintain the Western alliance and the U.S. military presence in Europe and renounce any intentions of changing the frontiers in Europe.

Diplomats said that the EC meeting this weekend was unlikely to make major geopolitical statements, adding that French alarm about developments in neighboring West Germany was not similarly acute in other EC countries.

But they acknowledged that the talks reflected recognition by European leaders of major new economic and political tests, and they

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Leipzig Crowds Demonstrate for Free Elections

Parliament, in Secret Vote, Chooses Unexpected Speaker

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LEIPZIG, East Germany — About 200,000 East Germans demonstrated in the heart of Leipzig on Monday to press demands for further concessions from a Communist Party that has already opened the country's borders to the West.

The crowd called for free elections, possibly with United Nations supervision, and an end to the party's monopoly on power.

The protest came as the legislature in East Berlin was locked in debate over how to solve the political crisis.

Legislators elected Hans Modrow as prime minister with just one vote against. He was the only candidate.

The deputies also called for free elections, a coalition government and removal from the constitution of language declaring East Germany a socialist state.

The legislature's new speaker, Günther Maleuda, told the assembly that it was duty-bound to heed calls for restructuring. In its first secret ballot, the chamber had unexpectedly chosen Mr. Maleuda, the leader of the Democratic Farmers' Party, as speaker over the front-runner, Manfred Gerlach, the head of the Liberal Democratic Party.

ADN, the official East German news agency, estimated the number of Leipzig demonstrators at 200,000, but ZDF television in West Germany said the number was 300,000.

The demonstrators chanted, "Open borders can't be the only freedom" and "The wall has a hole in it, but it must go." It was the eighth weekly demonstration in the city, where protests for political change began.

The crowd, which swamped the vast Karl Marx Square and surrounding streets, voiced its disapproval of the Communist Party. It ridiculed the party with sarcastic jingles and shouted, "You can't believe people who tell lies."

Placards accused the party of being a cover for corrupt officials enriching themselves with public funds.

"The people don't need the party, but the party needs the people," was another slogan.

Outside the headquarters of the security police, protesters put up signs saying "No violence."

The Leipzig protests, which grew out of Monday evening prayer meetings, have attracted more than 300,000 demonstrators in recent weeks and emboldened residents of other East German cities to take to the streets as well.

Mr. Modrow, 61, is a member of the Communist Party's ruling Politburo.

After voting him in, the deputies charged him with forming a government to replace the one that resigned on Nov. 7. They also agreed unanimously to hold their next session on Friday and Saturday.

Mr. Modrow replaced Willi Stoph, who earlier had gone to the podium to concede that his government had not been up to the job.

After his election, in which only one vote was cast against him in a show of hands, Mr. Modrow said, "The country must function. We must all work hard."

Of his new post, he said, "I know that it will be a tough job."

The vote came at the end of an extended session in which the legislature, the Volkskammer, until now a rubber stamp for party policies, broke into the open debate it had avoided for four decades.

Financial markets in West Germany turn turbulent on inflation fears. Page 11.

Deputies cast aside their traditional image and plunged into a noisy debate, which was televised live. Finance Minister Ernst Höfner was shouted down as he tried to defend his handling of the economy and was forced to return to the podium to answer more angry questions.

Mr. Stoph said his government had failed to justify its actions to the legislature and to submit proposals for solving the country's problems. He conceded that decisions made by Communist Party leaders had adversely affected economic development.

He and his cabinet resigned in the whirlwind of change that followed Egon Krenz's emergence as party leader on Oct. 18.

Of the legislature's 500 members, 478 were present. Mr. Maleuda received 246 votes, 16 more than Mr. Gerlach. There was one invalid ballot, and one delegate failed to place his ballot in a box.

Applause broke out as Mr. Krenz stood to congratulate Mr. Maleuda, stretching across Mr. Gerlach to shake hands with the new speaker.

Horst Sindermann, a veteran Communist legislator and the former speaker, winced as the result was given.

Members chatted during the count in relaxed scenes never previously witnessed in the chamber. Some studied newspapers, and others kept score as each ballot slip was read aloud. The vote was a runoff, held after an initial vote among five candidates failed to produce one with a majority.

Mr. Maleuda, 58, is virtually unknown outside East Germany and even his own party newspaper, Bauern-Echo, was unable immediately to give personal details. He started his working life on a farm, studied agronomy and then switched to party work.

His party is one of four small groups that have been allied to the Communist Party. In recent weeks,

See GERMANY, Page 2

Kiosk

Soviets Easing Bars on Travel

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — A draft law lifting most Soviet travel restrictions passed its first legislative hurdle Monday and may unleash a flood of a half million emigrants, Tass reported.

The bill allows emigration for virtually anyone who has entry permission from another country and no outstanding alimony obligations, criminal charges or recent knowledge of state secrets.

AP

Salim Hoss in Beirut Monday after he was asked to form a government. Page 8.

General News

A Sinhalese rebel leader was shot and killed in a Sri Lankan Army operation. Page 2.

Business/Finance

Japan's trade surplus narrowed by almost 40 percent in October. Page 11.

Crossword Page 8.

Dow Close	The Dollar In New York	
Up	DM	1.861
0.82	Pound	1.582
2,626.43	Yen	143.875
	FF	6.313

Bonn Resists Pressure On EC Currency Talks

Reuters

BRUSSELS — Finance Minister Theo Waigel of West Germany said Monday that Bonn would not allow the upheaval in East Germany to pressure it into speeding up talks on a single EC currency.

Other nations in the European Community have portrayed monetary union as a way to prevent what some people fear will be an eastward drift by Bonn.

"Progress in integration and its timing are dependent on criteria of substance only," Mr. Waigel said during a break in talks among European Community finance ministers on economic and monetary union.

He said that the recent developments in the East bloc did not affect Bonn's "aims on the question of monetary union."

Mr. Waigel also said that "there is no turning away from Western European integration on economic and monetary questions."

France has expressed the concern that the sudden prospect of German reunification could slow progress in the 12-nation West European bloc and jeopardize plans for a single currency.

President François Mitterrand has argued that the movement toward monetary union must be accelerated to anchor the Bonn government in the West. His former finance minister, Jacques

See EC, Page 15

Blue Amendola/The Associated Press

It works both ways: As a schoolmate stood by, Henrik Schock, a 12-year-old West Berliner, poked his head through an opening in the Berlin Wall on Monday to take a quick peek at the other side.

Bush Plans to Give 'Push' to Arms Talks

By Ann Devroy
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — White House officials said Monday that reducing troop levels in Europe would be part of the discussion when President George Bush and Mikhail S. Gorbachev of the Soviet Union meet in the Mediterranean next month.

But the goal, they said, would be to "give a push" to all the pending arms control talks, and not to engage in negotiations.

The events in Berlin, the White House spokesman, Marlin Fitzwater, said Monday, "add a new sense of urgency and new sense of dimension" to Mr. Bush's desire to talk with Mr. Gorbachev about the changes in Poland, Hungary and elsewhere in Europe when the two leaders meet on Dec. 2 and 3.

But in the face of speculation that Mr. Gorbachev may propose new, much deeper cutbacks in Warsaw Pact and NATO forces in Germany than are currently being discussed, Mr. Fitzwater reiterated that the United States would do no negotiating on such a proposal if the Soviets did, in fact, make one.

"I think they want to give a push to all the talks," Mr. Fitzwater said, specifically citing arms control discussions on reducing conventional forces in Europe and strategic arms. "But that is far different than negotiating specific points."

Mr. Fitzwater also said of the Bush-Gorbachev session, "We do not intend to have this emerge as a second Yalta" — a reference to the 1945 meeting where Franklin D. Roosevelt, Josef Stalin and Winston Churchill put in place the boundaries of Europe after World War II.

"We do not intend to engage in the kind of decision-making that would lead to that conclusion," he said.

Mr. Fitzwater also all but ruled out a Bush visit to Berlin in connection with the shipboard meeting off Malta. "We don't foresee any set of circumstances at this moment that would induce him to go," he said.

Stung by criticism that Mr. Bush had reacted with too little enthusiasm to East Germany's announcement Thursday of freedom of travel for its citizens, Mr. Fitzwater strongly defended the administration's response.

He volunteered that the president was praised for his "statesmanlike" attitude by the West German ambassador in Washington, and suggested that journalists were off the mark in questioning it.

Mr. Fitzwater said that the ambassador, Jürgen Ruhfus, had told Mr. Bush on Monday that Bonn felt that his "tone and remarks were just right to encourage the process that was underway."

The spokesman added that Mr. Bush's "very calm and cautious" response on Thursday applied to discussions of future U.S. moves in Europe, not to the news of the new freedoms in East Germany.

"I urge you not to mistake that for the personal enthusiasm for the freedom and the extension of values that are now going to the East German people," Mr. Fitzwater said.

For the Bush administration, he said, the events in Europe mean "this is a time for stock-taking, a time for analysis, a time not to be hasty, not to react."

The administration feels no reason to produce a proposal now, he

See BUSH, Page 4

Official Is Standing Up, Speaking Out for Japan

'Fed Up With Criticism,' He Says

By Fred Hiatt
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — As a prospering and confident Japan searches for a new voice on the world stage, Taizo Watanabe's rumbling voice is likely to be the one people hear first.

As director-general of public information and cultural affairs for the Foreign Ministry, he is Japan's spokesman to the world. Although many have held the job, none has performed in quite the same way.

Mr. Watanabe's first official act early this year was to exile a comfortable armchair from his briefing room in favor of a hard-edged wooden lectern — at which, twice a week ever since, he has bantered, parried, scolded and joked with the foreign press, all with a directness rare in a land of polite hints and pregnant pauses.

At a time when foreigners and even some Japanese wonder whether this cautious, self-absorbed nation has anything to offer the world other than capital and cars, Mr. Watanabe answers yes — and insists that Japan should be more forthright in saying so.

His approach reflects a new sense here that relations with the United States would improve if Japan spoke up with more confidence, even when saying things America does not want to hear.

Mr. Watanabe's unorthodox performance has provoked some resentment within the Foreign Ministry and the Japanese press corps. But he recently said that his being able to redefine the job demonstrates how Japan has changed.

"If I had tried such a venture 20 or 30 years ago, the first obstacle would have come from my colleagues and the most resistance would have come from Japanese," he said. "But people are fed up with this criticism of Japan, and with the lack of counterargument from our side. I feel a general sense that everyone was waiting for such a person to come and take initiative."

If so, Mr. Watanabe, 55, may be the right man for the times. Hardly shy or self-effacing, the Tokyo University law school graduate was dubbed "Watanabe the beautiful" early in his Foreign Ministry career. He has a charming smile and silvery hair, as well as a taste for

See JAPAN, Page 2

Amid the Rejoicing Throngs, a Hint of the Berlin That Was

By David Binder
New York Times Service

BERLIN — There are moments here that recall the years before the Berlin Wall when there was a lively mingling between the people of the two sides of this divided city, and even a breath of the era when Berlin was the imperial German capital.

As in the days of the kaisers, hundreds of thousands of Berliners promenaded on a warm Sunday afternoon, sightseeing on showy streets like the Kurfürstendamm in the West and Leipzigerstrasse in the East.

Except this time the people themselves were the riveting sight: one people who had been torn asunder, together again in one city.

"I had to be here," said Jurgen Buesing, a 40-year-old environmental scientist who flew in from Brussels for the weekend. "It cost me 1,000 marks, but it is worth it. Everything happens only once." One thousand Deutsche marks are worth about $535.

For an American journalist who worked in Berlin before and during the building of the wall in 1961, the contrasts and parallels are compelling.

In the years before the wall, Berlin pulsed with excitement and danger. Many countries maintained huge intelligence operations. Agents were kidnapped right and left.

Before he died last year, John Peet, an English journalist who had sought asylum in the East, recalled being approached by a Soviet intelligence officer in the 1950s and asked to pose as a British officer in one such snatch operation in West Berlin. He refused.

Hermann Kant, an East Berlin novelist, remembers being approached for an espionage mission by a Soviet intelligence officer and a Polish intelligence officer on successive weekends. They left him alone after all three met by coincidence in a restaurant.

In the early 1960s, the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency station had more than 130 officers working in Berlin, and at one point it was conducting 40 separate covert operations against the East. In those days, North Koreans and South Koreans journeyed halfway around the world to meet in Berlin, the only place where that was possible then. So did North and South Vietnamese.

The wall put an end to much of that.

Now all the panoply of postwar division seems to recede, leaving just the Berliners.

Still, the shock of the sudden change leaves many, especially in East Berlin, wondering how quickly this moment might pass.

A physician in his 60s grimly recalled the euphoria of June 17, 1953, when workers led a revolt in East Berlin that ended under the treads of Soviet tanks, of hopes engendered by John F. Kennedy's visit to West Berlin in 1963, of the slight easing of conditions after West Germany's recognition of East Germany in 1971.

"I'm waiting for the hammer," he said, using the German slang for a crackdown.

It is startling to discover that the total number of Berliners today is again what it was at the beginning of World War II — 4 million, of whom 2.2 million are in the West and 1.8 million in the East — a result of new jobs and new housing on both sides. A few decades ago, the total population had hovered around 3 million.

In the days before the building of the wall, 60,000 West Berliners worked in the East and 10,000 East Berliners worked in the West. They were paid half in East German marks, a weak currency, and half in the strong Western marks.

For those in the East, an advantage lay in low-priced consumer goods that were heavily subsidized then as now by the Communist government. That led to large-scale smuggling and black marke-

See MEMORY, Page 4

Rebel Chief Killed, Sri Lanka Reports

And Sinhalese Followers Are Seized

United Press International

COLOMBO — Sri Lankan Army commandos shot and killed the leader of the main Sinhalese rebel group after he and an unknown number of comrades were captured, officials said Monday.

The rebel leader, Rohana Wijeweera, 46, the founder of the People's Liberation Front, was killed Sunday, they said.

High-ranking government sources said Mr. Wijeweera, a fugitive since 1983, and an unknown number of followers were killed in a predawn raid by soldiers on a tea estate near the central town of Gampola, 80 miles (128 kilometers) northeast of Colombo.

But an army commander said Mr. Wijeweera was killed by troops in a Colombo hideout after one of his colleagues opened fire.

President Ranasinghe Premadasa ordered increased security in anticipation of a violent backlash by Mr. Wijeweera's followers, mostly disaffected students and unemployed youths of the island's 13 million-strong Buddhist Sinhalese majority.

Foreign Minister Ranjan Wijeratne said that Mr. Premadasa also ordered "a full inquiry by an independent unit" into Mr. Wijeweera's death because of conflicting reports over how he was killed.

In a letter to the government released by Mr. Wijerame, Lieutenant General Hamilton Wanasinghe of the army said troops operating near Gampola "came across a person whom they suspected to be Rohanna Wijeweera."

After confirming his identity, the officers interrogated him and he "volunteered" to make a videotape appeal to his followers to surrender their arms and then agreed to take security forces to a hideout in the city where one of the the group's Politburo members, H.B. Herath, was discovered, the letter said.

"Mr. H.B. Herath handed over certain articles and, pretending to search for more articles, suddenly pulled out a weapon and fired in the direction of Mr. Rohanna Wijeweera," the letter said.

Security personnel began shooting and both radicals died of bullet wounds, the letter said. It said the bodies were immediately cremated.

But the government sources, speaking under the condition of anonymity, said Mr. Wijeweera and an unknown number of followers were captured in a predawn raid by the army's elite Rapid Deployment Force on the Gampola tea estate.

"In a confrontation, he was shot dead," said a source, declining to elaborate.

Among the prisoners were two other rebel Politburo members — Piyadasa Ranasinghe, the group's military coordinator for Colombo, and the leader for Kandy, the capital of Central Province and the area of the worst of the turmoil gripping the island.

The sources said Mr. Ranasinghe led troops to a house in Bandaragama, 45 miles southwest of Colombo, where they captured Upatissa Gamanayake, the chief of the military wing of the group, which adheres to an ideology fusing Marxism with fierce Sinhalese nationalism.

The group, according to Western diplomats, is estimated to have a core of about 500 key members and thousands of activists and sympathizers.

Sources said the raid followed information from Deeman Ananda, a member of the Politburo captured 10 days ago by security forces in a Colombo suburb.

Mr. Ananda told authorities that Mr. Wijeweera had changed his appearance and was living under an alias near Gampola with his wife and five children. The revolt has claimed more than 10,000 lives — half of them this year — and traumatized Sinhalese areas of the island.

Mr. Wijeweera molded the movement from a Maoist student group in 1966, when he returned to Sri Lanka after his expulsion from a Moscow university for expressing pro-Chinese sentiments.

After a failed revolt in 1971, he and his deputies were sentenced to life terms. They were released in 1977, and the group was allowed to operate as a political party.

Mr. Wijeweera went underground in 1983 after the group was outlawed. The government accused it of instigating riots in which hundreds of minority Tamils were killed by Sinhalese.

Reuters

DISSIDENCE IN SOUTH AFRICA — Lieutenant Gregory Rockman, right, leading fellow police officers and prison guards in a protest Monday in Mitchell's Plain township in South Africa. Lieutenant Rockman, who is of mixed race and who publicly accused an all-white riot squad of brutality in September, was arrested with 12 others in the protest against his transfer from the mixed-race township to a unit in a white area of Cape Town. All were released without bail. The lieutenant has been suspended from the force.

Namibia Vote Has Whites Nervous but 'Prepared'

By Christopher S. Wren
New York Times Service

TSUMEB, Namibia — As the elections held last week bring home the prospect of black majority rule for Namibia, the white inhabitants of this northern mining town are worried.

Some have already left for South Africa. Others have stayed to vote their fears, casting their lot with either the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, a multiracial coalition of moderate parties, or the Action Christian National, a rightist party that wants minority group protection for whites.

There are about 80,000 whites in Namibia, which has a total population of about 1.2 million.

"There's going to be a black government," said Tubby Gouws, a businessman in Tsumeb. "The number of white people in this country cannot lay claim to very much. We're in the minority."

Mr. Gouws has been campaigning for the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, which played a prominent role in the last territorial government under South African rule.

Some whites interviewed in Tsumeb contended that they were nervous not about blacks in general but about the South-West Africa People's Organization.

That group, popularly known as SWAPO, waged a guerrilla war against South African rule for 23 years. Now it is competing for power in the elections being held under the auspices of the United Nations.

"I was born and raised here, and I've never had grief with the blacks," Mr. Gouws said. "Why should I? There are some whites I wouldn't want near me."

Sam Nujoma, the president of SWAPO, and other leaders of the organization have said that white Namibians are welcome to stay after independence. But many whites remain suspicious of SWAPO's socialist orientation.

'If SWAPO takes over, the possibility exists that I cannot remain here. I'm worried to death.'
A middle-aged white Namibian

No racial animosity is apparent on the tidy, tree-lined streets of Tsumeb, a verdant town of 14,000.

Last week, whites and blacks patiently lined up together at the small courthouse to vote.

The elections, in which more than 90 percent of the 701,483 registered voters cast ballots, were not being held to decide immediately who will govern Namibia, but to choose among political parties that will send a total of 72 delegates to a constitutional assembly.

The assembly is to draft a constitution and must adopt it by a two-thirds majority. Its members could also decide to constitute themselves as Namibia's first government, or to hold a new election for that purpose.

The whites, who call their home by its old colonial name of South-West Africa, wonder where they will fit in a Namibia ruled by its black majority.

"We're frightened," a middle-aged man said.

"All I've ever done in my life I've done for this country," he said, "and if SWAPO takes over, the possibility exists that I cannot remain here." He said he was "worried to death."

Tsumeb's white civil-defense authorities did not allay fears last week when they told whites to take emergency precautions. Circulars distributed to white families recommended the stockpiling of food, water, medicine and flashlights.

Whites were also told to keep their guns at hand. And the local police issued weapons to white police reservists called up ostensibly to help with the elections.

Such measures, several whites said, amounted to prudence, not panic.

Hans A.P. Lombard, the town's retired chief medical officer, said the whites feared an armed uprising by black insurgents if SWAPO failed to win the election.

Last April, automatic weapons were issued to white men in Tsumeb and surrounding communities after 1,700 SWAPO guerrillas infiltrated from Angola, setting off fierce fighting with South African security forces.

"We've learned to be on the alert," said Mr. Lombard, whose loyalties lie with Action Christian National.

"Because we're prepared, they are going to be very badly hurt if they do try something," he said. "But I don't believe they will try it."

Ahaihambo Shimutukene, a lawyer in SWAPO's campaign office, said the reports of whites arming themselves had made Tsumeb's black population nervous.

"The fear was there when rumors of guns were going around," Mr. Shimutukene said.

■ Security for Vote Counters

Under tight security, officials began Monday to tally the more than 660,000 ballots cast last week, The Associated Press reported from Windhoek, the capital.

Results from the two most populous areas, Windhoek and the northern region of Ovambo, were not expected to be announced until Wednesday.

JAPAN: *The Voice of the Foreign Ministry Is Getting Louder and Clearer*

(Continued from page 1)

elegantly tailored suits, a contrast to the rumpled, ash-flecked garb of many Japanese bureaucrats.

Mr. Watanabe said his style was a tool of his trade. "I have to adopt that podium, I have to wear Western clothes, so that at first glance I won't make Americans uncomfortable," he said.

"Although on the surface I look like a Californian or a Los Angeleno, I try to represent the way of thinking of average, non-English-speaking Japanese."

Although Mr. Watanabe said the Japanese way of thinking is not as different as many foreigners believe, he also said Japan is changing so fast that "it is very difficult for a foreigner to understand without having a spokesman who can communicate well what is happening."

Mr. Watanabe's 10 years in the United States have included two stints in the Japanese Embassy in Washington. From 1984 to 1987 he was consul general in Los Angeles, where he energetically absorbed U.S. life, taking in dozens of movies and making friends.

"I've never seen anyone run around like he did," said Rose Ochi, executive assistant to Mayor Tom Bradley.

She said that while in Los Angeles, Mr. Watanabe "evolved" from a somewhat wooden bureaucrat, expounding on Thai deboned chicken and other arcana of Japanese trade policy, into a good listener who could relax even in the company of those hostile to Japan.

So he returned to Tokyo in January with a fine understanding of the spokesman's dilemma, as foreigners criticize Japan for being both too mousy and too arrogant.

He has sounded as if he feared being labeled mousy more than being called arrogant.

Thus, when a senior French official attacked Japanese investment, Mr. Watanabe said government ministers should not "indulge in emotional outbursts" and warned that such negative statements "could drive Japanese investment out of France to other members of the European Community."

When Newsweek wrote that Japan was "invading" Hollywood and that Sony Corp. had "bought a piece of America's soul" by purchasing Columbia Pictures, Mr. Watanabe rebuked the magazine for "exaggeration and an incorrect description." Many other foreign countries have bought companies of a similar nature, but no other nation had been described as having "bought a piece of America's soul," Mr. Watanabe said.

When the British magazine The Economist referred to Japanese logging in the Amazon rain forest, Mr. Watanabe fired off a letter noting that "Japan receives only 1.3 percent of Brazil's total timber exports, while Britain takes 22.4 percent of them."

And when the U.S. trade representative, Carla Hills, visited Tokyo to press for open markets, Mr. Watanabe said: "We will do whatever we think necessary as a nation. We will not budge under threats."

The growing criticism of Japan in the United States, Mr. Watanabe said, is only one result of increasing — and welcome — attention being paid this country.

He said he believed that the pendulum eventually would swing back toward friendlier relations. "But in the meantime," he said, "if there is any valid point I can make criticizing this criticism, I will do so."

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Canada's Aid to Poland Too Little, Walesa Says

Reuters

OTTAWA — Lech Walesa, on a 10-day North American tour to raise cash for and encourage investment in Poland, said Monday that Canadian efforts were too little and too late.

"What Canada is proposing right now would be similar to giving a corpse a beautiful new tie," the leader of the Solidarity trade union told a parliamentary committee on the last day of a three-day visit. Last month Ottawa announced 42 million Canadian dollars ($36 million) in aid to Poland and Hungary for immediate food relief and to establish an economic development fund.

Prime Minister Brian Mulroney on Monday pledged further steps to help in Poland's struggle toward democracy. He said that Canada would reschedule repayment terms on loans "to cause Poland the least possible difficulty." Canada is Poland's fourth largest creditor with 2.5 billion Canadian dollars in debt outstanding.

Mr. Mulroney also appealed to the business sector. "Poland needs investment capital, it needs technological expertise, it needs know-how and it needs it quickly," he said.

Mr. Walesa, who has been urging investment in Poland, said: "The Iron Curtain has been lifted. The door is wide open — please come in."

Anni Salomons, 90, Knit Designer, Dies

New York Times Service

Anni Salomons, 90, a designer who founded and owned Anivo, an international fashion house that specialized in hand-crocheted and hand-knit custom women's wear, died of heart disease Thursday in New York.

Mrs. Salomons founded the company in Berlin in 1923, moved to Paris in 1933, went to southern France and Morocco in the early 1940s and then to the United States. She was active in the company until 1985.

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GERMANY: *Further Demands*

(Continued from page 1)

they have begun to seek a more independent role.

Mr. Modrow, as prime minister, is holding out the prospect of a slimmed-down coalition government to replace the Communist-dominated one that resigned last week as East Germany's political apparatus began to disintegrate.

The Communist Party bowed to the growing pressure, and Mr. Krenz carried out a shake-up of the Politburo on Wednesday in which discredited officials were removed and replaced by political reformers.

The next day the government announced that it was throwing open the Berlin Wall and the border between East and West Germany, and millions of East Germans flooded across for a first look at the West.

The Communist Party agreed Monday to upgrade an emergency conference to a party congress that could vote out the whole of the policy-making Central Committee. ADN said the Central Committee at a late session had approved a Politburo proposal to bow to grassroots pressure and turn a conference planned for Dec. 15-17 into a congress, usually held just once every five years.

Senior Western diplomats believe a party congress could result in a clearing out of older Central Committee members, including Mr. Krenz himself.

(Reuters, AFP, AP)

All Safe as Plane Lands On California Freeway

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — A small plane made an emergency landing with its engine aflame on a freeway overpass and struck a car, but the occupants of both the plane and the car escaped serious injury, authorities said.

Soviets Reject Calls to Debate Party's Power

Reuters

MOSCOW — The Soviet parliament on Monday narrowly defeated calls for an open debate next month on whether the Communist Party should retain its 70-year-old monopoly on political power.

Legislators in the Supreme Soviet, the country's inner parliament, failed by three votes to place the debate on the agenda of the 2,250-member Congress of People's Deputies when it meets Dec. 12.

Earlier, President Mikhail S. Gorbachev warned that a debate would undermine party authority.

"We have not seen any other power to replace the Communist Party in Soviet society," he said at the session. "We must reject these proposals which, under cover of criticism, seek to debase the role of the party. This is an error, a gift to those we have no need to help, which would cause unnecessary worry in the public mind."

Although other parties are not formally banned by Soviet law, Article 6 of the constitution describes the Communist Party as "the leading and guiding force of Soviet society and the nucleus of its political system." Radical legislators and informal groups have attacked Article 6 as outdated and demagogic.

EUROPE: *A Snap Summit*

(Continued from page 1)

agreed that the decision to hold swift consultations revealed that European governments were divided between satisfaction about developments in Eastern Europe and worry about how to manage them.

A French presidential aide acknowledged the unprecedented character of the surprise Paris meeting, but denied suggestions that its purpose was to position Western Europe prior to the superpower talks.

Diplomats said that Mr. Mitterrand also did not want to appear to be reacting to recent calls from French opposition politicians for a European summit meeting to provide "a European voice" to offset any U.S.-Soviet attempt to shape Europe's future.

The presidential aide said that the Paris talks had been suggested last week by several EC governments, including France and Spain, and that acceptances for the meeting from the last of the 12 had been received Monday.

CORRECTION

On page 12 of the Nov. 13 Advertising Section on CERN, temperature and energy figures corresponding to 10^{-43}, 10^{-35} and 10^{-10} seconds after the Big Bang were incorrectly shown in the illustration. The temperatures should have been 10^{32} K, 10^{28} K and 10^{15} K, respectively; energy levels should have been 10^{19} GeV, 10^{15} GeV and 100 GeV, respectively.

WORLD BRIEFS

Estonia Declares 1940 Vote Unlawful

MOSCOW (AP) — The Estonian parliament has annulled the Baltic state's 1940 decision to join the Soviet Union, but the legislators stopped short of calling for secession, the Tass news agency reported Monday.

In a resolution adopted Sunday, the Estonian Supreme Soviet accused the Soviet Union of "aggression, military occupation and annexation of the Estonian republic." It declared the 1940 vote "unlawful."

Mikk Tiitma, an Estonian Communist Party leader, emphasized that the republic did not intend to secede from the Soviet Union but said that the resolution would "change relations between the republic and the center." Tass said that the resolution, the boldest challenge yet to the Kremlin's claim on the Baltic region, would be used as the basis for negotiating greater independence for Estonia under Moscow's rule.

Fate of Cambodian Town in Dispute

BANGKOK (AFP) — An official of the Hanoi-backed government in Phnom Penh said Monday that Cambodian troops had recaptured the town of Pailin, but a Thai military source said that the town remained in Khmer Rouge hands.

A Thai marine officer said that the guerrillas were "still in control" of Pailin, a ruby-mining center less than 10 kilometers (six miles) from the border. He said there was no indication of "any big change in the military situation" around the town.

But in Phnom Penh, a military source said that government troops had recaptured Pailin "almost without a fight." The Khmer Rouge, the military muscle of the anti-Phnom Penh guerrilla alliance, seized Pailin on Oct. 22 following fierce fighting in a monthlong offensive.

U.S. Penalizes Boeing $5.2 Million

ALEXANDRIA, Virginia (AP) — Boeing Co. pleaded guilty Monday to two felony charges of "unauthorized conveyance" of secret Pentagon budget documents and agreed to pay more than $5.2 million in fines and restitution.

Judge T.S. Ellis 3d of U.S. District Court accepted the plea, and said he wanted a "clear indication that the disposition bears a rational relationship to the injury to the United States and reflects an awareness on the part of the Boeing Co. on the gravity of it."

Boeing admitted to accepting two 1984 planning and budget documents classified as secret from Richard Fowler, a former Boeing marketing official who is awaiting trial on 39 counts of conspiracy and unauthorized conveyance of more than 100 documents to the company between 1979 and 1985.

Egypt Says Israel Stalls on Peace Plan

CAIRO (Reuters) — Egypt accused Israel on Monday of stalling on Middle East peace efforts, violating Palestinian rights and challenging the international community.

"Israel is fully responsible for delaying the peace process and for continuously violating the rights of the Palestinian people," said the minister of state for foreign affairs, Butros Butros Ghali. His statement apparently was issued in response to the Israeli cabinet's approval on Sunday of a decision to set up a new Jewish settlement.

The new settlement, to be named Dugit, will be built in the north of the Israeli-occupied Gaza Strip, which was under Egyptian control until the 1967 Arab-Israeli war.

Cardinal and Scientist Clash on AIDS

VATICAN CITY (Reuters) — An American cardinal and an American scientist clashed at a Vatican-sponsored conference on AIDS that opened Monday.

Cardinal John O'Connor of New York said the spread of the disease should be stemmed by people abandoning dangerous sexual practices and injection of drugs. The scientist, Robert Gallo, one of the discoverers of the AIDS virus, expressed optimism that a vaccine for the disease would eventually be found.

The cardinal said, "The truth is not in condoms or clean needles. These are lies, lies perpetrated often for political reasons." Mr. Gallo said that he found parts of the cardinal's speech "upsetting" because he spoke as someone with a strong belief in life after death. "In this world that we live in," he said, "not everybody believes in an afterlife."

Aquino Terms U.S. Trip a Success

MANILA (UPI) — President Corazon C. Aquino returned Monday from an eight-day visit to Canada and the United States, saying she believes she succeeded in projecting "the long-term stability of our country and the permanence of our political institutions."

A maximum alert for the 159,000 members of the Philippine armed forces, which began before Mrs. Aquino departed, was lifted upon her arrival, the authorities said. Despite rumors of an impending coup and threats of disturbances from leftist and rightist elements, there were *no* major incidents reported while she was away.

In arrival ceremonies at the Manila airport, Mrs. Aquino said that in Canada she was able to secure $127 million in economic aid and relief for a $28 billion foreign debt. Apart from pledges of trade and investments from U.S. businessmen, she said, she was able to get assurances that Washington would fulfill its $200 million commitment to a multilateral aid plan for the Philippines.

U.S. to Get New Food Agency Head

WASHINGTON (AP) — The head of the Food and Drug Administration, Dr. Frank E. Young, will leave the agency next month for another top position within the Department of Health and Human Services, officials said Monday. The change follows a recent controversy over generic drugs.

Dr. Young has been commissioner of the agency, which is responsible for assuring the safety of drugs, cosmetics and most food products, since 1984. He will become a deputy assistant secretary for health, handling science and environmental affairs, on Dec. 18. The department gave *no* reason for the change and did not say who would succeed Dr. Young.

The controversy over generic drugs has led to bribery convictions of three agency employees and three pharmaceutical company officials. Government investigators have found instances of generic drug makers falsifying test results to win approval of their drugs. Dozens of drugs have been recalled, though the agency says that none posed a safety problem.

TRAVEL UPDATE

An Air France plane on its way from Paris to Istanbul made a forced landing Monday in Zurich because of a bomb alert, a Zurich airport spokesman said. A search of the Airbus, which had some 100 people aboard, turned up nothing unusual. *(AFP)*

Norway's 12,000 railroad workers held a six-hour slowdown Monday to protest proposed cuts in state railroad jobs and spending. The union called its first strike since 1920 after the government proposed to trim 150 million kroner ($21.5 million) from the railroad's 1990 budget and to eliminate 1,125 jobs over two years. *(AP)*

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Amsterdam	13	55	7	45	s
Athens	15	59	11	52	s
Barcelona	20	68	10	50	s
Belgrade	7	45	4	39	sn
Berlin	5	41	1	34	r
Brussels	12	54	7	45	r
Budapest	10	50	6	43	r
Copenhagen	10	50	0	32	r
Costa Del Sol	22	72	20	68	fr
Dublin	9	48	6	43	r
Edinburgh	8	46	6	43	r
Faro	22	72	19	66	fr
Florence	17	63	9	48	fr
Frankfurt	8	46	0	32	r
Geneva	7	45	1	34	r
Helsinki	2	36	—	—	sn
Las Palmas	23	73	15	59	fr
Lisbon	18	64	12	54	c
London	10	50	5	41	r
Luxembourg	12	54	2	36	r
Madrid	18	64	10	50	fr
Milan	7	45	2	36	r
Moscow	4	39	0	32	sn
Munich	4	39	0	32	sn
Nice	18	64	9	48	fr
Oslo	5	41	3	37	r
Paris	15	59	4	39	r
Prague	1	34	0	32	sn
Reykjavik	6	43	2	36	r
Rome	17	63	4	39	fr
Stockholm	10	50	6	43	r
Strasbourg	3	37	0	32	sn
Venice	15	59	1	34	r
Vienna	5	41	3	37	r
Warsaw	3	37	0	32	fr
Zurich	4	39	1	34	r
MIDDLE EAST					
Amara	16	50	5	41	s
Cairo	—	—	—	—	na
Istanbul	10	50	7	45	s
Jerusalem	18	64	8	46	s
Tel Aviv	23	73	12	54	cl
OCEANIA					
Auckland	—	—	—	—	na
Sydney	22	72	13	55	fr

ASIA	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Bangkok	34	93	25	77	to
Beijing	4	39	-4	25	fr
Hong Kong	26	77	21	70	fr
Manila	33	91	24	75	fr
New Delhi	31	88	13	55	fr
Seoul	8	46	4	39	fr
Shanghai	15	59	14	57	r
Singapore	32	90	22	77	sh
Taipei	24	75	21	70	r
Tokyo	21	70	15	59	sh
AFRICA					
Algiers	25	77	8	46	fr
Cape Town	26	79	13	55	c
Casablanca	25	77	19	66	c
Harare	—	—	16	61	sh
Lagos	31	88	25	77	c
Nairobi	26	79	15	59	c
Tunis	21	70	9	48	fr
LATIN AMERICA					
Buenos Aires	21	70	5	41	fr
Lima	23	73	17	63	r
Mexico City	22	72	9	48	sh
Rio de Janeiro	30	86	25	77	c
NORTH AMERICA					
Anchorage	-12	10	-19	-2	cl
Atlanta	26	79	11	52	fr
Boston	14	57	1	34	pc
Chicago	17	63	6	43	pc
Denver	16	61	1	34	pc
Detroit	16	61	3	37	pc
Honolulu	29	84	22	72	pc
Houston	22	81	19	66	sh
Los Angeles	22	72	15	59	pc
Miami	28	82	22	72	pc
Minneapolis	7	45	-5	23	pc
Montreal	8	46	4	39	pc
Nassau	31	88	24	75	pc
New York	14	57	4	39	pc
Phoenix	30	86	16	61	pc
San Francisco	18	64	9	48	pc
Seattle	9	48	5	41	sh
Toronto	14	57	6	43	pc
Washington	19	66	9	48	fr

cl-cloudy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; sh-showers; sn-snow; st-stormy.

TUESDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Slight. FRANKFURT: Fair. Temp. 12 — 2 (54 — 36). LONDON: Fair. Temp. 15 — 8 (59 — 46). MADRID: Changing. Temp. 19 — 14 (66 — 57). NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. Temp. 20 — 8 (68 — 46). PARIS: Fair. Temp. 15 — 2 (59 — 36). ROME: Fair. Temp. 17 — 4 (63 — 39). TEL AVIV: Not Available. ZURICH: Fair. Temp. 4 — 0 (39 — 32). BANGKOK: Partly cloudy. Temp. 32 — 25 (90 — 77). HONG KONG: Cloudy. Temps. 25 — 22 (77 — 72). MANILA: Fair. Temp. 32 — 22 (90 — 72). SEOUL: Fair. Temp. 18 — 8 (50 — 46). SINGAPORE: Not Available. TOKYO: Cloudy. Temp. 17 — 14 (63 — 57).

Court Allows 2 Papers to Merge Staffs In Detroit

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court cleared the way Monday for the joint business operation of The Detroit News and Detroit Free Press, two of the largest and most competitive U.S. daily newspapers.

The court, in a brief order, announced itself evenly divided on the closely watched case, meaning that the lower court ruling approving a joint operating agreement stands. Justice Byron White had said that he would not participate in the case.

The merger was opposed by Michigan Citizens for an Independent Press and others who contended that the News and Free Press did not fit the defmition of failing papers under a 1970 law that allows newspapers in decline to cut costs by combining noneditorial operations

The aim of the law was to preserve separate editorial voices in a time of dying newspapers. Such mergers must be approved by the attorney general, and the Detroit papers' plan was approved by Edwin Meese in August 1988. Opponents of the agreement lost at both the district and appeals-court levels. Monday's action affirmed those rulings.

The Gannett Co., which owns The Detroit News, and Knight-Ridder Inc., which owns the Free Press, are the two largest newspapers companies in the United States. Most of their properties generate large amounts of revenue.

In a longstanding battle for dominance, the two papers cut advertising rates to attract business and invested heavily to attract readers. Both began losing money in the late 1970s. They applied for the agreement in May 1986, citing $142 million in combined losses since 1981.

The News, originally an afternoon publication, now is an all-day paper. The Free Press is a morning paper.

Under the agreement, the two would combine all operations except news and editorial. On weekdays, the Free Press would be delivered in the morning and The News in the afternoon. On weekends, the papers would produce joint editions of The Detroit News and Detroit Free Press.

Inflation Tops Concerns in Brazil as Vote Nears

By James Brooke
New York Times Service

RIO DE JANEIRO — As Brazil celebrates its 100th anniversary as a republic on Wednesday, the government will mark the centennial by issuing a new 200 novo cruzado note — double the value of the largest bill in circulation.

It is an appropriate gesture in a land with an annual inflation rate of 1,300 percent, where money loses 1 percent of its value every 20 hours and where middle-class families race to supermarkets on payday, clutching pocket calculators and hunting for a month's supply of food for their home freezers.

Not surprisingly, inflation leads the list of voter concerns in public opinion polls as Brazil heads toward a presidential election, also on Wednesday.

In a continent that has long seen high inflation rates, the departing president, José Sarney, stands out as a particularly inept inflation-fighter.

Since he took office four and a half years ago, consumer prices have increased 170,719 percent despite the attempts of four finance ministers, three economic shock programs and two new currencies. In that time, the price of staples has soared even higher — meat by 214,764 percent and milk by 347,726 percent.

Mr. Sarney has blamed many factors for the inflation. Last year, he stopped "inflationary" auctions at which foreign creditors could trade dollar-denominated notes for cruzados. But consumer prices have risen 1,000 percent since the auctions ended.

Orthodox economists say the inflation is caused by government spending that far exceeds what the state earns in taxes.

"The root of Brazilian inflation is simply monetary expansion," said Senator Roberto Campos, who served as an economic adviser during Brazil's low-inflation years in the mid-1960s.

In their daily lives, Brazilians long ago gave up waiting for help from Brasília. Instead, they have learned myriad survival techniques, devising numerous ways to pay late.

Brazil has become a nation of mathematicians. In the first nine months of this year, Dismac, Brazil's leading producer of electronic calculators, reported sales of almost half a million hand-held calculators — about twice its sales of last year.

Brazil's largest department store chain, Mappin, had to discontinue a mail-order business that had been shipping a million items a month because it could not update its catalog prices fast enough and was hurt by customers' delays in mailing checks.

In another buy-now-pay-later trick, huge numbers of Brazilian have turned to credit cards. The number of cards in use has almost doubled this year, to about 6.5 million from 3.6 million in 1988.

"I have cards with three different due dates spaced through the month," a Brazilian financial executive in São Paulo said recently. "With almost 40 percent a month inflation, it pays to pay one month from now."

Although the cards generally carry no finance charge, late payments can incur monthly interest rates of 55 to 60 percent.

Irritated by the delayed reimbursement, many merchants offer shoppers 30 percent discounts for instant payment in cash or checks. Many stores do not list prices for expensive items; sales clerks telephone the factory to find out the current price.

The use of checks has also become universal.

"In Brazil, you pay with checks for anything — even taxis accept checks," said André P. Lara de Resende, a vice president of Unibanco, a private Brazilian bank.

Aware that monetary officials recently approved a design for a 500 novo cruzado note, Brazilians of all classes increasingly seek shelter in the U.S. dollar. On the street, the dollar sells for about 11.5 novo cruzados — roughly twice the official rate. And prices of all sorts of goods are increasingly being quoted in dollars.

Wednesday's voting is expected to clear the field of 22 candidates, split into one school that favors trade liberalization, foreign investment and less state control of industry, and another that urges higher wages, land distribution to the poor and a moratorium on foreign debt payments.

New U.S. Health Warning: 'Caution, This Beer . . .'

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Cigarette packages have had them for years. Now a U.S. health regulation requires beer bottles and other alcoholic-beverage containers to carry health warnings.

All alcoholic beverages bottled in the United States after Friday must carry this message: "Government Warning: (1) According to the surgeon general, women should not drink alcoholic beverages during pregnancy because of the risk of birth defects. (2) Consumption of alcoholic beverages impairs your ability to drive a car or operate machinery, and may cause health problems."

The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms issued a temporary rule in February requiring such a warning on all cans and bottles of domestic and imported liquor, beer, wine and wine coolers. It will issue a final rule in the next few months.

The temporary rule requires alcoholic beverage containers of more than eight ounces (23.6 centiliters) to present the health warning in letters not smaller than two millimeters. For smaller containers, the warning can be in one-millimeter letters. Critics say the rule is too vague.

The bureau "left a wide latitude on the location of the label, the choice of typeface, the numbers of letters per inch, which allowed them to scrunch it up," said Christine Lubinski of the National Council on Alcoholism. "Nor did they require any of the warning to be boldface or be outlined or distinguished from the rest of the label —unlike the cigarette warning, which is boxed and which capitalizes and boldfaces the words 'surgeon general.' "

A Warning on Youth Violence

New York City School Official Sees an Alarming Trend

By Joseph Berger
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Victor Herbert, the chief official of New York City public high schools, has been meeting with principals and teachers to warn them that "the level of potential violence" among young people is higher than he has ever seen it before.

Mr. Herbert, executive director of the Division of High Schools at the New York Board of Education, says he is concerned about recent outbreaks of violence, including the killings of eight high school students in little more than a week and rampages in which groups of teenagers have assaulted or robbed pedestrians.

These attacks, he said in an interview, reflect a "reckless abandon," and "a carelessness" that permit many youngsters to throw off inhibitions traditionally constraining adolescent behavior.

Today's teenagers, he said, take the attitude, "Why not do almost anything, why not knock someone over if he or she's in the way?"

"I don't want to be a Cassandra," he said. "I don't want to be frightening people, but it is more dangerous for young people on the streets and subways than it has ever been before in my limited memory. And I'd like to be proven wrong.

"In general terms of young people responding to adults," he added, "there doesn't seem to be any of the fear, any sense of the old-world values like respect."

Mr. Herbert, 49, a former Roman Catholic priest who was principal of Samuel Gompers High School for many years, has discussed the recent outbreaks at meetings of the 125 high school principals, the teacher representatives and his lieutenants, the borough high school superintendents.

"I want to validate my impressions," he said. "I must say the reactions I got from most people leave me feeling I am correct."

He has also ordered monthly sessions at which selected high school teachers receive training in developing student leaders who might help ease tensions.

> **'There doesn't seem to be any of the fear, any sense of the old-world values like respect.'**
> **Victor Herbert, school official**

Inside them, the number of robberies and assaults, and the amount of graffiti-scrawling, seems to have declined from five years ago, statistics indicate.

In the 1988-89 school year, there were 1,356 assaults, up from 1,270 the year before but down significantly from 1,660 in the 1984-85 school year.

Robberies plummeted to 183 in the 1988-89 school year, from 1,074 in 1984-85.

But Mr. Herbert suggested that the latest outbursts have increased the sense of concern among parents whose children attend schools in distant neighborhoods, riding the subways to and fro.

"The stress kids are living under today is higher than ever before, I suspect," he said.

Mr. Herbert said a number of ingredients had contributed to this caldron of violence: racial strains and discrimination; a growing gulf between the wealthy and the poor; the fact that parents are often too busy to pay attention to their children's behavior; the polarization produced by the mayoral election, and such subtle factors as the violence in popular music.

The spread of crack cocaine, weapons and gangs has rendered that mixture explosive, he said.

There is a "racial component" to the violence, he said, but it is not exclusive to any one race.

Mr. Herbert conceded that part of the reason for the apparent increase in violence outside school is that greater numbers of security guards and weapons detectors inside school may have denied youngsters an opportunity to "let off steam" there.

"You let 2,000 kids out after school, they need to ventilate," he said.

But what is significantly different now, he said, is that the violence is often randomly directed at strangers, and the stakes are much higher.

Youths are more willing to do things to others, and to themselves, that they once would have winced at, he said.

A Television Host Wins Lima Election

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LIMA — A television magnate and self-appointed champion of the handicapped, Ricardo Belmont, has stunned Peru's political establishment by winning Lima's mayoralty election.

With no political experience, Mr. Belmont easily defeated seven seasoned candidates to become mayor of the capital with about 50 percent of the vote, early returns from Sunday's voting showed.

Mr. Belmont, 44, has been best known to Peruvians as the host of telethons for disadvantaged children, in which he appeals for funds with handicapped youngsters at his side. On the TV channel he owns, Mr. Belmont is host to "The People Speak," a nightly call-in opinion show.

Mr. Belmont faces a daunting task: running a city of about 5.3 million people with crumbling transport, rampant crime and mounds of garbage. Leftist Shining Path guerrillas, who threatened to disrupt the country's municipal elections, have also become more active in Lima recently.

Mr. Belmont won by riding a wave of voter apathy toward traditional politicians — who ranged from Marxist to conservative. He campaigned by blaming Lima's woes on mismanagement by "the same old politicians."

Mr. Belmont, the only major candidate not to issue a campaign platform, freely admitted he knew next to nothing about government.

"He can't be any worse than the people in charge of Lima now, and he might be a lot better," one voter said.

Juan Inchaustegui, the runner-up with 26 percent of the vote, conceded defeat and congratulated Mr. Belmont. Mr. Inchastegui was the candidate of the Democratic Front, the center-rightist coalition headed by the novelist Mario Vargas Llosa.

Preliminary results show the Democratic Front winning about 30 percent of the municipal vote and the United Left about 20 percent. *(Reuters, AP)*

Uganda Reopens School To Medical Students

The Associated Press

KAMPALA, Uganda — Authorities recalled some medical students to Uganda's largest university on Monday, two days after the school was closed following a 12-day student strike.

Makerere University's vice chancellor, George Kirya, said 200 medical students had not taken part in the strike and could continue their studies.

U.S. Satellite Set to Enter Atmosphere

By John Noble Wilford
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — There will be no saving Solar Max this time.

The three-ton spacecraft, known formally as the Solar Maximum Mission satellite, is slowly falling out of orbit, descending at a rate of more than a half mile a day. It is now predicted to enter the atmosphere as early as Nov. 29.

Although nearly all of the craft should burn up in the upper atmosphere, some fragments could survive re-entry and fall on equatorial regions of the Earth. The debris would most likely fall in the ocean and should not pose a threat.

A more exact prediction of the time and place of the satellite's plunge will not be possible until an hour or so before it is to occur.

In trouble once before, Solar Max in 1984 became the first craft to be repaired in space. It was then left in a higher orbit for almost six more years of observations of the sun. But scientists who pleaded last year for another rescue mission were turned down.

According to studies, several pieces of Solar Max, weighing from 25 to 400 pounds (11 to 181 kilograms), could survive the re-entry and reach the Earth.

More than 75 percent of the area is water, but it also includes parts of Africa, South America, India, Southeast Asia, Australia and the southern United States, including Hawaii.

The distress of another spacecraft influenced the decision. The 11-ton Long Duration Exposure Facility is losing altitude rapidly and must be recovered, if at all, no later than February.

Placed in orbit in 1984 by the same crew that repaired Solar Max, it is an inert platform carrying samples of electronics, metals, plastics and other materials to determine how they hold up when exposed for a long time to cosmic rays, radiation, and micrometeorites.

The platform was supposed to be brought back after a year. This was postponed for scheduling reasons and put off indefinitely after the Challenger exploded.

Now Colombia astronauts are scheduled to rendezvous with the platform, grab it with the shuttle's mechanical arm, and haul it into the cargo bay for a return to Earth. The mission is set for Dec. 18.

But neither the platform nor the 100-ton Solar Max is considered as great a hazard as Skylab, which came down 10 years ago. Fragments hit the Indian Ocean and some remote areas of Australia.

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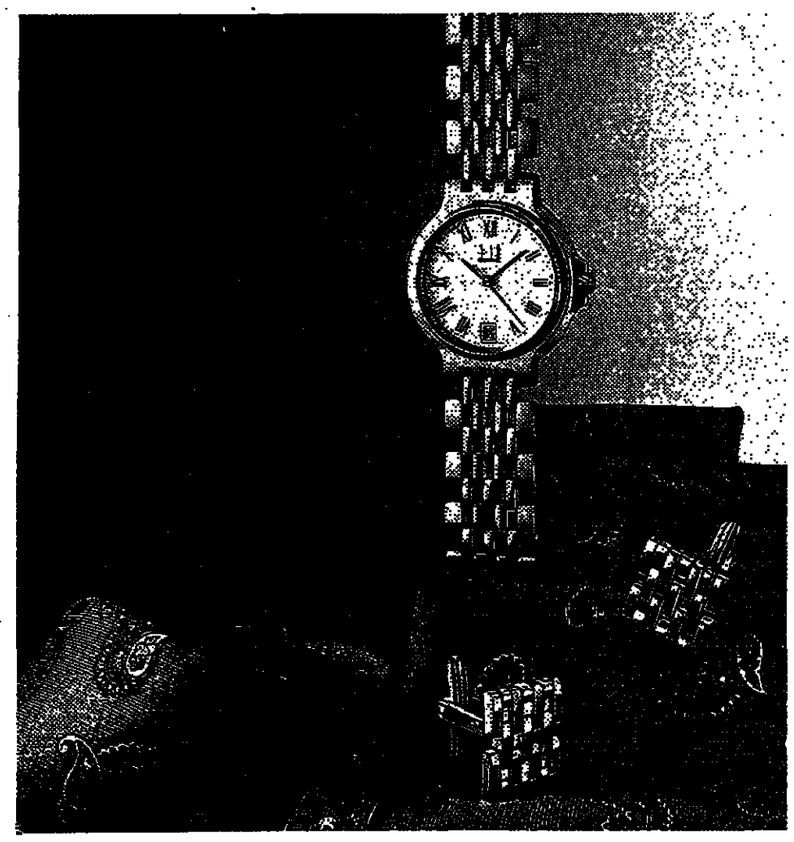
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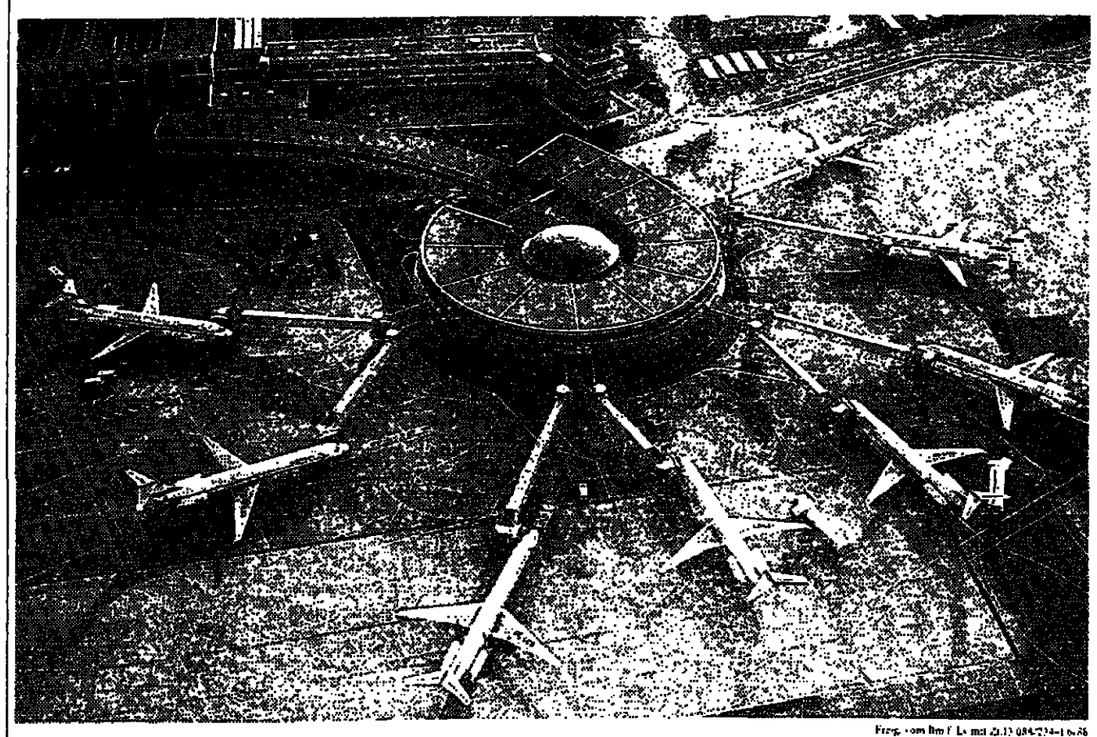
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THE CLAMOR IN EASTERN EUROPE: Some calm returns to the streets, but political questions remain.

Kohl Strives To Reassure Poles About Unification

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service

WARSAW — Chancellor Helmut Kohl, seeking to allay apprehensions among Germany's closest neighbors, Monday described as "ahistorical and implausible" the assertion that the Germans alone could decide about the reunification of their country.

The West German leader also reaffirmed his country's commitment to the European Community and to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Mr. Kohl's remarks, in an address at Catholic University of Lublin, was the latest in a series of assertions designed to assuage concerns in Eastern Europe about eventual German reunification.

Advisers said that the remarks were a significant political gesture, given the timing and place of their delivery, but that they did not represent a departure from previous West German policy.

The chancellor has been using his visit here to achieve a reconciliation of two nations whose recent history has been torn by bitter enmity and to reassure Polish leaders that eventual reunification of the Germanys would not come at the expense of European neighbors.

Mr. Kohl cited the case of Poland, which for more than a century was dismembered by its more powerful neighbors, Prussia, Russia and Austria, as evidence that "the historical unity of a nation must not be artificially shattered, that a policy based on the division of nations is ahistorical and implausible and can have no future."

"But it would also be ahistorical and implausible," he continued, "to assert that it is a matter for the Germans alone whether and how they freely determine their fate, and whether they follow their path with or against their neighbors.

"The truth is that we Germans, as a people living in the heart of Europe, know today that this question, and our answer to it, is not something to which our neighbors in East and West are indifferent."

■ Commitment to NATO

West Germany's foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, said Monday that the opening of the gates between East and West Germany would not weaken Bonn's commitment to NATO and the European Community, Reuters reported from Brussels.

"We have embedded our fate into the fate of Europe," he said, "and there is not going to be any German solo run."

MEMORY: *Berlin That Was*

(Continued from page 1)

teering, a vestige of which continues.

When the wall went up, in 1961, Walter Ulbricht, the leader of the East German Communist Party, said that the open border had cost his country the equivalent of $1.5 billion. Some East German economists have since estimated the loss at double that.

As long as the 28-mile (45-kilometer) border was open, Berliners went back and forth freely by car, subway and elevated train.

In the 1950s, for example, one could drive through the Brandenburg Gate, the city's best-known landmark, and undergo only a cursory document check by an East German policeman.

From 1959 on, those checks became more frequent and more thorough. East German physicians could pass through easily, but old women who came to West Berlin to buy bird feed for their canaries were stopped, and sometimes their purchases were confiscated.

Then, in 1961, the wall went up. Overnight, there were only five crossings, and almost no Berliner was allowed through from the East.

And then, the deaths at the wall: of old people living on Bernauerstrasse who tried to jump from their apartments on the border into the West and missed the outstretched safety nets, of young people killed by border guards as they tried to cross, and even of some border guards, shot to death by snipers from the West.

Berlin — a city that had thrilled to the first zeppelin flights and, in the late 1920s, to the first German rocket experiments by Eugen Sänger and the young Wernher von Braun, and whose composers like Paul Hindemith, filmmakers like Fritz Lang, scientists like Werner Heisenberg, Otto Hahn, and Albert Einstein, and theater directors like Max Reinhardt and Erwin Piscator had made it one of the world's great cultural magnets — fell in its separate pieces into the shadows.

Certainly there was a fine philharmonic orchestra in the West and a fine comic opera in the East, among other cultural showpieces.

Certainly the ruins of World War II, which left mile upon mile of bombed buildings gaping like blackened rotted teeth, had been largely removed and replaced by many striking new structures and some lovingly rebuilt monuments.

But something was missing: the spirit of the old city, on both sides.

In Both Berlins, It's Back to Work After Revelry

By Richard E. Smith
International Herald Tribune

BERLIN — Both East and West Berlin returned to work with surprising sobriety on Monday as the dust settled from the city's first weekend of open borders since the building of the wall.

Both West Berlin's Kurfürstendamm and East Berlin's Alexanderplatz showed little more than normal traffic levels, with the wine bottles mostly in the gutters or already swept away.

Sales of East European champagne had soared in East Berlin over the weekend as many East Germans ventured to make their first crossing with little else.

Purchases of nearly everything else had slumped, however, as hundreds of thousands of East Berliners cleared out of the city and left its squares and boulevards even more lifeless than usual.

An official at the city's Centrum department store, the largest in East Germany, reported 77,800 customers on Friday, down from 86,800 the week before.

She noted further that the store, which must try to fulfill a daily volume quota, had only met 88.9 percent of its quota on Saturday, down from 97.8 percent the week before.

But she added that business had appeared to stabilize again on Monday, with the usual crowds lined up for the afternoon opening.

At Checkpoint Charlie, scene of a festival of bands and cheering crowds throughout the weekend, the pace had settled considerably on Monday with the lines of arriving East Germans much thinner and the faces often less expectant.

"I've already done this once before," said one girl.

The vast majority of West Germans who had climbed trees, platforms and even the wall itself had returned to work and school on Monday, just like the East Germans.

"We had fun and could look around but we of course had to be back to work on Monday," said a housewife on the Alexanderplatz on Monday morning.

A number of East Germans said that they would be going over the border often for entertainment and curiosity but added that the lack of foreign currency sharply limited what they could do.

"One hundred Deutsche marks is a lot but it still only goes so far," said one woman, referring to the "welcome money" each East German received from the West German government.

She was proud that she and he daughter had only spent 30 marks and still had 170 marks for their next trip. "We want to look at more stores to see what is available."

The manager at the Centrum department store said that the store was not worried about any sharp cuts in business.

"People still need clothes and food and a hundred marks cannot cover those kind of needs," she said, noting that only a fundamental shift in foreign exchange policy by the East German government would seriously affect their business.

In addition, relatively large subsidies for such items as basic foods and children's clothing were unlikely to be even remotely matchable in the West. The manager noted that some Allied soldiers and their families, who are not subject to customs formalities in Berlin, have increasingly taken advantage of such subsidies as the mark has risen in recent years and increased their living costs.

In the short term, it seemed West Berlin was likely to become little more than an occasional shopping destination or a night on the town for the average East Berliner.

"I am going to wait until it's a little saner over there before I go to look around," said an East German policeman.

"We can go when we want now, so there is no need to rush," his partner in the patrol car said.

In the meantime, East Germans can use their own currency at home to see movies playing in East Berlin including "Moonstruck," "Out of Africa" and "Dirty Dancing."

But others would rather simply walk the streets and look at shop windows in the West. When asked whether business had slowed over the weekend, a waitress said she had no idea.

"I wasn't here this weekend and I'm going to go back to the West again as soon as I get off work," she said. "We have a lot of catching up to do."

After the Berlin Party, a Hard Question Remains

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

BERLIN — Amid the post-celebration mood of East Berlin on a dank and misty Monday morning a key question remained: How far is the ruling Communist Party prepared to go in giving up its leading role and letting the opposition have a share of power?

An "action program" of the party issued this weekend said it supported "democratic coalition government." Hans Modrow, the new prime minister, said he was talking with other political groups.

NEWS ANALYSIS

The issue of party dominance is more critical in East Germany than in Poland or Hungary, which are officially at the stage of moving toward multiparty democracy.

This is because Poland without the Communist Party would still be Poland. Hungary would still be Hungary. But East Germany without communism would merely be another part of Germany and its raison d'être as a separate state would vanish.

It was never surprising, therefore, that Walter Ulbricht and Erich Honecker, the last two leaders of the party, were slavish followers of the Soviet line.

But that line has become confused and East Germany is getting mixed signals.

For the Soviet Union is now supporting the broadening of the political spectrum in Poland and Hungary, yet at home seems unwilling to concede the same room for maneuver to nonparty groups.

It remains to be seen whether it would support a multiparty system in East Germany, its most strategic ally. The 380,000 Soviet troops in East Germany constitute Moscow's largest military presence outside Soviet borders.

The military chessboard aside, Germany, unlike Poland or Hungary, occupies a special place in the Soviet psyche. No country lost more people than the 20 million the Soviet Union lost in fighting Germany in World War II, and even the most remote danger of a repeat of history has been the primary obsession of Soviet propaganda and foreign policy since 1945.

On Sunday, the Soviet newspaper Pravda made it clear that the party was not prepared to abandon its "leading role" as the "vanguard" of society, or to share its power with other parties. Pravda said there was no other force in the Soviet Union capable of leading reforms or of making them irreversible.

There were indications that the East German party leader, Egon Krenz, was preparing to adopt a similar policy. Despite the references to a possible coalition, Mr. Krenz is emphasizing the importance of party control but at the same time the importance of party reform.

In remarks published in the party newspaper Neues Deutschland on Monday, Mr. Krenz said: "It is above all necessary that the members of my party manage to demonstrate that our program of renewal is a program of truly radical reforms.

"In order to to this, we need a Central Committee that can carry full responsibility and enjoy full confidence."

This program of renewal is already under way, with the replacement of the entire Politburo and a pledge by Mr. Krenz to sweep away the corruption and mistakes of the past.

The secret vote in the East German parliament on Monday, the election of a nonparty parliamentary president, Günther Maleuda, and the abolishing of the forbiden frontier zone were all part of the renewal process.

The reported suicide of three party officials in the last few days indicated the level of upheaval that this is causing within the ranks of the party.

At the same time Mr. Krenz is being harried by the emerging non-Communist opposition for opening the border last weekend without first introducing fundamental political and economic changes.

In Leipzig again on Monday night, opposition leaders continued to press for a fully democratic political system. It is therefore too early to say whether the changes already begun, and the opening of the borders will be sufficient to restore confidence in a party that only a month ago was considered to be the Soviet bloc's most intransigent and conservative gerontocracy.

Agence France-Presse

The new prime minister, Hans Modrow, with an arm around Margot Honecker in Berlin on Monday; her husband, Erich Honecker, was replaced by Egon Krenz last month as East Germany's leader.

Refugees Find Another Germany, Another World

By Marc Fisher
Washington Post Service

MECKENHEIM, West Germany — For the past five years, Katrin Clif lived in a single room with no bath, not even a sink. She was a sales clerk in a store that had nothing to sell. She had a 2-year-old son, a beaming fellow who had no toys and not much of a future.

On Friday, Miss Clif, 21, took out her only suitcase, put in a change of clothes for herself and a couple for the baby, and called her mother to say she had to leave her home, a small village near Potsdam in East Germany, perhaps forever.

"My mother said, 'You are young and you should be free,'" Miss Clif said. "We live only once. There is no going back."

Mother and son left, saying nothing to anyone else, boarded a train and headed for the West. Miss Clif had heard rumors of a breach in the Berlin Wall, but she was not sure whether to believe them. So she went to Czechoslovakia instead, crossing from there into West Germany and the helping hands of the Red Cross.

Less than 48 hours later, she was in another village, a place of apple orchards and pretty churches, Meckenheim in the Rhine Valley — another Germany, another world. Miss Clif and 842 other East Germans who have arrived since Saturday are packed into a cavernous garage crammed with bunk beds, waiting for housing and jobs, ready to begin new lives.

They are among 23,000 East Germans — out of more than a million who have flocked through the border since Thursday — who have told West German authorities that they intend to stay. The overwhelming majority of those who have crossed the border are visiting relatives, gawking at shops, basking in the welcome offered by their West German neighbors, and then heading back.

Those who have come for good are mostly skilled workers — plumbers, electricians and construction workers — and almost all between 18 and 35, according to survey information compiled by the Red Cross. There are a few unskilled laborers and virtually no professionals, lots of young families with small children and even more single young men eager to find work.

About a third of the newcomers arrive with names of relatives in the West; the rest are brimming with questions and fears, said Horst Hamborg, a Red Cross spokesman.

"They want to know about housing and jobs," he said. "Will they get unemployment money, and is their driver's license valid?"

Reassured by the answers — yes and yes — the East Germans spent their first weekend reading newspapers, sifting through mountains of clothing contributed by local churches and trying to get a phone line back to the East to tell relatives where they are.

The East Germans — who upon arrival get 50 Deutsche marks from the Red Cross and 200 DM from the police, a total of about $135 — learned quickly about the law forbidding weekend openings of almost all retail stores, except for a few hours early Saturday.

At the only open business near the Meckenheim camp, a gas station whose tiny convenience store has a constant line out the door, the manager says the most popular items among East Germans using their Deutsche marks are beer, cookies, magazines with photos of bare-breasted women, chocolate milk and cigarettes.

The townspeople of Meckenheim have embraced the new arrivals, inviting them to coffee and conversation at church on Sunday and bringing them toys, tricycles and clothing. More than 150 local people have volunteered to help and farmers brought huge stores of apples and other fruit.

Albrecht von dem Borne, who works at a trade association in nearby Bonn, came carrying a basket packed with children's books, mandarin oranges and four bottles of his best Rhine wine.

"I think they'll like it much more than beer," he said.

He wandered around looking for people to invite to an afternoon drive along the river. He found takers, two women who were surprised by the offer but eager for something to do.

"This is perhaps unusual," Mr. Hamborg conceded. "The community here is quite certain they can find housing for those who will stay, and we have already had many job offers.

"It would be quite different in an industrial area or in Bavaria, where there are thousands of new settlers and local people may be worried about jobs or housing shortages."

Ursula Gillmann, a volunteer, said she had dreams about the new residents.

"Some people were afraid that the East Germans would take away our work," she said. "But in my dream, I realized they are all Germans. So we must help."

Indeed, the newcomers had heard that there would be anger and resentment from West Germans worried about job competition and angry that the East Germans would get unemployment and retirement benefits without having paid into the West German system.

"So I couldn't believe it when people just gave us their clothes," said Claus Sippel, who arrived Saturday with his wife and four children from Dorndorf, a small town not far from the West German state of Bavaria.

On Friday, the Sippels, tired of trying to feed four children with spoiled food from nearly empty shops, decided to go although a daughter, Silvana, 13, did not want to. Asked whether she would miss her school friends, she nodded, swallowed to fight tears, and corrected her questioner: "School comrades. My comrades."

"She will adjust," her mother said. "When we came, she had a banana. She never had one before, and her stomach could not accept it."

But Silvana already had a new music tape for her Walkman and she gripped her can of orange soda tightly. It was, she said, the best she had ever had.

Mr. Sippel, a forklift operator, is fortunate. Many of the East Germans are trained in professions that are not needed in the West, such as supervisor of ticket punchers, the job Manfred Huhn had in East Berlin's subway system.

Mr. Huhn, 20, hopes to find work at a McDonald's restaurant.

"They have shift work, I'm used to shift work, and I read that West Germans don't like shift work," Mr. Huhn said.

"Sometimes I don't know why everyone is so friendly, so helpful," Mr. Huhn said. "Sometimes I feel tears in my eyes."

Israelis Are Wary About a New Germany

By Joel Brinkley
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — As it appears that East Germany is drawing closer to the Western world, Israeli officials have reacted not with welcome but with a warning.

They said Israel would never open diplomatic relations unless East Germany formally apologized for the German genocide and entered into a war-reparation agreement with Israel, as West Germany did in 1952. East Germany has steadfastly denied responsibility for any of Nazi Germany's crimes.

That issue is important to Israelis, especially the 100,000 who are survivors of the Nazi horror. Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, whose parents died at the hands of the Nazis, was wary when asked about the upheaval in Germany, saying: "This period of instability carries many dangers."

Speaking for the government on Sunday evening, Roni Milo, a Likud minister, said: "I think there is reason, because of our history and because of our memories, to try to find out what will be the outcome of such a reunification of Germany."

Israel has strategic concerns, too. A Foreign Ministry official worried that a march toward East-West reconciliation might diminish American strategic interest in Israel, an ally for America against Soviet-backed Arab countries. This could lead to a reduction in the $3 billion Israel gets in aid each year, this official suggested.

Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin also said he feared that as tensions eased in Europe, arms purchases from Israel would decline. He urged Israel's arms suppliers to put more emphasis on civilian high-technology products.

Still, the real problem is emotional. Even with all of Israel's wars and present day troubles, the Nazi crime against the Jews arguably remains the most important formative event in Israel's character.

Many Israeli leaders say of their Arab enemies today that they are interested in destroying the Jewish people as the Nazis tried to do.

"The German people of today seek peace," said Shlomo Aronson, a German-educated political scientist. "They are cultural and friendly. But we cannot ignore the German potential that implemented itself so terribly upon the Jews and other people. One must hope such things would not be repeated in history. But we cannot forget them. In this sense we have a right to be skeptical."

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Visit to Denmark Like a Fairy Tale

Reuters

COPENHAGEN — Hundreds of East Germans celebrated their new freedom to travel on the weekend by taking a fairy-tale day trip to Denmark with a ferry captain named Hans Christian Andersen.

"I've never seen such happy people before," Mr. Andersen, master of the Danish vessel King Frederick IX, told the newspaper Politiken.

The ferry goes between the East German port of Warnemünde, north of Rostock, and Gedser on the island of Falster, Denmark's southernmost point. On Saturday and Sunday about 1,000 East Germans, agog at the quantities of duty-free alcohol, cigarettes and chocolates for sale on board, made the two-hour crossing.

East Germans Abolish Border Security Zone And Open Baltic Sea

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BERLIN — East Germany said Monday that its citizens would now have free access to areas along its borders and that the security zone — where guards once shot people trying to flee the country — would be abolished.

But the East German leader, Egon Krenz, was quoted on Monday as saying the Berlin Wall would remain, even though East Germans could now freely pass through it.

The East German press agency ADN said people visiting the security zone would no longer need special passes.

It also said the Baltic Sea would be open for all. Until now East Germans could swim in specified areas but could not take boats out.

Mr. Krenz, however, in an interview with the West German newspaper Bild, said the wall remained a demarcation line between two economic and military systems.

"We have made it an open frontier, but that doesn't mean that it should disappear." Mr. Krenz told Bild in an interview made public before publication on Tuesday.

"The border remains a frontier between two military blocs, between two economic systems and I believe that we have the responsibility to see that order prevails on the border," he said.

The new prime minister, Hans Modrow, regarded as one of the Communist Party's leading reformers, told Bild in a separate interview that he was not thinking of pulling down the wall.

"In our country, there is very little crime, few cases of AIDS, and drug abuse is almost unknown," Mr. Modrow said.

"Our people ask themselves if we shouldn't make sure that things stay this way," he said. "If all these things came over to us because of an open border, then I would have no chance of implementing my policies."

Quoting the Defense Ministry, ADN stressed Monday that East Germans would still have to use official border crossings when traveling to or from the West.

The Interior Ministry said Monday that it had given travel visas to almost a third of its population. It said 5,188,510 travel visas had been issued since the opening of borders. There are slightly fewer than 17 million people in East Germany. The ministry said 10,754 emigration permits had been authorized since Friday.

The border restrictions had kept East Germans from getting too close to the wall. Many who streamed through the wall to the West over the weekend said they had never been closer than 200 meters to it.

The announcement covers the restricted zone along the 1,378-kilometer (853-mile) border between East and West Germany, as well as the zone along the Berlin Wall.

The "death strip," as it has been called, had already lost much of its importance after East German guards earlier this year were ordered not to shoot at people trying to escape and after East Germans began fleeing by way of third countries.

Meanwhile, an apparent slowing of emigration after East Germany opened its borders on Thursday night was expected to give its government breathing space to address other problems. The slowing is also a relief to West Germans, who were bracing for a new flood of immigrants.

The West German government reported that, excluding Berlin, 540,299 East Germans had entered the country between 2 P.M. on Saturday and 2 P.M. on Sunday, but that only 3,742 had applied for immigrant status.

The government said it did not have an accurate number of East Germans who had visited West Berlin. Between Thursday night and Sunday, 4,950 East Germans filed requests in Berlin for the right to emigrate to West Germany.

The West German Red Cross disclosed Sunday night that some East Germans who had fled in recent weeks were now planning to return home. The East German government is expected to set up offices at the main border crossings in the coming days for those who have changed their minds.

In the interview with Bild, Mr. Modrow also said he believed the Communists would win a parliamentary majority if elections were held.

"If you put that question to your chancellor and your parties, then they would give you the same answer," Mr. Modrow said. "Of course we're going to win, but we are going to fight to make sure that we get that sort of result."

Asked what would happen if the Communists did not win the next election, due in 1991, Mr. Modrow replied: "Who can rule anything out in an election?"

"I assume that we can win a majority, but to talk about it now would be premature," he said. "To give up today because we don't believe we can win would be equally mad." *(AP, Reuters, NYT)*

West Berlin Authority Rests With the Allies

By Robert Pear
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The United States, Britain, and France retain ultimate legal authority in West Berlin and would need to give their approval before the city could be reunified with East Berlin.

The powers exercised by the three World War II Allies stem from a series of agreements signed during and after the war. The Soviet Union has very different views of the legal and political status of Berlin. In addition, the Western Allies and West Germany disagree on some of the legal issues.

The governing authority for Berlin, established shortly after World War II, is known as the Kommandatura.

It consists of representatives from the United States, Britain, and France; the Soviet Union has boycotted its meetings since 1948. The Kommandatura ratifies actions taken by the local authorities in West Berlin, such as the recent abolition of the death penalty.

The United States, Britain, and France maintain that West Berlin is not legally part of West Germany, but they encourage close ties between West Berlin and West Germany.

Laws passed in West Germany apply in West Berlin only if they are adopted by the city government. The Kommandatura reviews such laws to see if they affect the Allies' rights in the city or their responsibility for its security.

Under the 1955 agreement that ended the Allied occupation regime in West Germany, the United States, Britain, and France are obliged to consult West Germany on matters affecting Berlin.

East Germany's decision to lift travel restrictions on its citizens last week will apparently allow the free circulation of people through Berlin. But experts on Germany say that Berlin will probably not be unified except as part of a settlement ending the division of Germany.

The West German Constitution treats "greater Berlin" as one of the federal states of West Germany.

But to maintain a legal basis for their presence in Berlin, the United States, Britain, and France have suspended the application of that provision until the reunification of Germany and the conclusion of a peace settlement. West Germany has not signed a peace treaty formally ending World War II.

The Soviet Union opposes any actions implying that Berlin is part of West Germany and says that the Soviet sector of Berlin is an integral part of East Germany and its capital. The Western Allies do not accept that view.

BUSH: *A Push for Arms Control*

(Continued from page 1)

added, and, "We aren't going to propose initiatives."

■ Bush Berlin Trip Urged

The Senate majority leader, George J. Mitchell, said Monday that Mr. Bush should go to Berlin to express the exhilaration and satisfaction of the American people at the "figurative and literal destruction of the Berlin Wall," The Associated Press reported.

Mr. Mitchell also said that the president should quickly convene a meeting of the Western allies to plan a unified and coordinated response to the tumultuous spin of events in Eastern Europe and their implications for the future.

The Maine Democrat urged Mr. Bush promptly to suspend trade barriers against the Soviet Union and to reward Mr. Gorbachev's renewal drive by granting Moscow observer status at international economic institutions.

"The wall, symbol of division between East and West, has been dissolved by the East German people's desire for change, for freedom, for control of their future," Mr. Mitchell told the Senate.

"To acknowledge the tremendous significance of the symbolic destruction of the Berlin Wall and to give voice to the exhilaration felt by all Americans, I urge President Bush to travel to West Berlin," he said.

"It has been 40 years since the West demonstrated its commitment to the city's freedom by helping break the blockade strangling Berlin," he added.

"It would be fitting for the American president to travel there to underscore the American commitment to the freedom of Berlin and our support for democratic reform in East Germany."

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THE CLAMOR IN EASTERN EUROPE: Questions of empty shelves in Moscow and fledgling Greens in Sofia

Kremlin Outlines New Economic Plan

By David Remnick
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The Kremlin's leading economic adviser proposed a raft of changes Monday intended to ease the economic crisis and shift the country to a more market-oriented economy over the next six years.

Speaking at the start of a three-day conference of the nation's leading policymakers and economists, Deputy Prime Minister Leonid I. Abalkin acknowledged that economic restructuring had floundered since the rise to power in 1985 of Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader.

He attributed the failure largely to the lack of a comprehensive "theory of transition" from the present centralized economic system to a "normalized economy" of freer markets.

Mr. Abalkin's program, which has the backing of Mr. Gorbachev, calls for a steady denationalization of property to other forms of "socialist" property, a stabilized money supply and the creation of stock exchanges.

It also advocates the sale of unprofitable state enterprises to workers and cooperatives, controlled restructuring of wholesale and retail prices, an intensive development of foreign investment and the establishment of a currency market.

Mr. Abalkin said that the population generally favored stability before radical change, but added: "The value of time has grown immensely. We must make these steps despite the shackles on our legs."

"Without strict and unpopular measures," he declared, "we will be thrown back, and once more we will be living way beyond our means."

Mr. Abalkin and Mr. Gorbachev, who have labeled their program "radical-moderate," are hoping that the conference will forge a consensus among the country's economists and managers.

But several radical economists immediately criticized the Abalkin plan for not endorsing Western-style private property arrangements, a speedier currency reorganization and other measures.

Abel G. Aganbegyan, a leading progressive economist and an early architect of Mr. Gorbachev's economic restructuring drive, told the conference that the plan offered little for consumers facing empty shelves and a currency that has grown nearly worthless.

Oleg T. Bogomolov, director of the Institute of Economics of World Socialist Systems, said that until the government eliminated most of the huge bureaucratic ministries that administer nearly every detail of the economy, foreign companies would stay away from the Soviet Union and markets would not develop.

If the Abalkin plan does become the basis for economic policy, the measure most likely to get a nasty reaction from the public is price restructuring.

Under the plan, some wholesale prices and wages would be allowed to rise next year, and retail prices would rise in 1991.

Mr. Abalkin envisions a system in which some prices would remain under strict government control, others would become subject to negotiation and prices for "luxury" goods would be decontrolled. The plan would lift controls on nearly all prices by 1995.

Mr. Abalkin said that the next six years marked a transition for the Soviet economy, a period in which dozens of crucial policy shifts should be put into place.

By 1991, he said, the 15 Soviet republics should have far greater control of their regional economies.

He also spoke of the need for a unified system of taxation, anti-trust laws, anti-monopoly laws and taxation on "super-profits."

Mr. Abalkin assured the audience that the Soviet Union was not prepared to abandon socialism or to introduce Western-style property laws that would permit private ownership and the hiring of wage labor.

"We do still have social limits we will not cross," he said. "We will not permit exploitation of man by man, a split of the population into 'haves' and 'have-nots' or a lack of participation of the worker in his workplace."

But Gavril Popov, editor of the economic journal Voprosy Ekonomiki and a leader of the Inter-Regional Group of radical legislators in the Congress of People's Deputies, said that practical economics were more important than ideological habits.

"We don't need socialist sausages or socialist aspirin," he said, "just the real thing."

The Congress of People's Deputies is expected to devote much time to the economic crisis when it convenes for its second session on Dec. 12.

Yannis Behrakis/Reuters
Bulgarians in Sofia reading posters put up by Eco-Glasnost, whose ban is now being reconsidered.

Bulgaria to Reconsider Ban On Ecology Protest Group

Reuters

SOFIA — Bulgarian Communist authorities made a fresh move toward political change on Monday when the Supreme Court agreed to review a ban on an independent ecology group.

The review of the ban on Eco-Glasnost is the first test of promises of greater openness under Petur Mladenov, who took over from Todor Zhivkov as the Communist Party leader on Friday.

A lower court earlier this year upheld a ban authorities imposed on the group, which has organized public protests against what it says are environmentally harmful projects.

But the state prosecutor, Atanas Takev, said Monday that the ban was based on legal flaws. He urged the Supreme Court to send the case back to a lower court for a new ruling.

"This is very good for us," said a founder of the group, the biologist Petur Beron. He predicted that they would have a good chance of winning.

The Supreme Court decision on whether to uphold the appeal is expected within seven days, and if successful the case would be returned to the lower Sofia city court for a new hearing.

The Eco-Glasnost lawyer, Zdravka Kaladzhieva, told the three-judge Supreme Court panel that the ban had been politically motivated and had no legal basis in the constitution.

Western diplomats said the frankness of the lawyers at the Supreme Court and the support of the prosecutor indicated a shift in the rigid Bulgarian political system.

"This was not a major battle but the opposition have won their first skirmish," a diplomat commented.

In his first speech to the Central Committee, Mr. Mladenov promised to tolerate pluralism in political and economic life as long as it remained within the framework of socialism, a euphemism for the recognition of the party's dominant role.

The president of Eco-Glasnost, Petur Slabakov, a prominent Bulgarian actor, said recognition of the environmental group would help put Bulgaria on the reformist path pioneered by President Mikhail S. Gorbachev of the Soviet Union.

"So far there has been no *perestroika* in Bulgaria, but the recognition of Eco-Glasnost will become the first step," Mr. Slabakov said.

"This is a very positive step," Dimitrina Petrova, an activist, said. "It seems to indicate that at least some people in the leadership see the need for change and more openness."

Eco-Glasnost members were harassed by the Communist authorities shortly after the group's founding early this year but have lately been allowed to collect signatures for petitions protesting against ecologically harmful projects.

Earlier this month, 4,000 Bulgarians turned out for the country's first public demonstration in more than 40 years of Communist rule as Eco-Glasnost activists presented their first petition with over 11,000 signatures to parliament.

Several days earlier the police beat and detained Eco-Glasnost members gathering signatures for the petition. Bulgaria, which has been severely criticized in the West for its human rights record, later said the incident had been a misunderstanding.

Eco-Glasnost activists said they and other independent groups planned a further public rally on Saturday in Sofia to call for more change and democracy.

Cuba's Isolation Grows As Change Sweeps East

By Larry Rohter
New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — The dramatic changes taking place in East Germany and other East European nations appear to be deepening the political isolation of Fidel Castro and Cuba within the Soviet bloc and creating serious new problems for the ailing Cuban economy.

From the start, Mr. Castro has strongly opposed President Mikhail S. Gorbachev's policies of *perestroika* and *glasnost*, secure in the knowledge that his was not the only reluctant voice among Soviet allies.

But over the last four months, support for his position has suddenly faded in Poland and Hungary and now, most serious of all, in East Germany.

Increasingly, Mr. Castro has been testy about what he regards as his old comrades' betrayal of Marxist-Leninist principles.

In a recent speech, he expressed contempt for "apprentices of capitalism." Western and East European diplomats in Havana interpreted his remark as a slap at Poland's Solidarity-led government and at the Hungarian leadership, which has dissolved its Communist Party and experimented with free markets.

At a conference of the Movement of Nonaligned Nations in Belgrade in September, Mr. Castro's brother, Raúl, who is Cuban defense minister, said he would oppose any superpower accord that would alter the ideological and military status quo in Europe.

A decrease in tensions would increase Washington's ability to impose its own views elsewhere, the defense minister asserted — presumably including the Caribbean.

The events in East Germany are likely to have an even greater impact on the leadership of Cuba than that of Hungary or Poland.

Cuba and East Germany have not only taken strikingly similar positions on major ideological, military and foreign policy issues, but they have forged a significant trade relationship.

In a speech last week, Mr. Castro reiterated his concern that events in Eastern Europe could cause "serious difficulties" for Cuba. Economic analysts have said the Cuban leader fears that turmoil will shut down plants across Eastern Europe.

They have said he also worries that as Soviet-bloc economies become more profit-oriented and move away from centralized planning, trade with Cuba will suffer. This would mean a diminution in the large subsidies that prop up the Cuban economy.

In addition, the East German leadership's announcement Thursday that citizens would be permitted to travel directly to the West raises an issue that has always had emotional resonance in Cuba: family reunification.

Many of Cuba's 10 million citizens have relatives in the United States whom they have been unable to visit because of more than 30 years of hostility between Havana and Washington. The travel rights of Cubans are severely restricted.

When tensions lessened briefly in the late 1970s, Cuban-Americans were allowed to visit their relatives on the island. Those contacts raised expectations and led to an embarrassing exodus in 1980, when more than 100,000 Cubans fled to the United States by boat and plane.

The transformation of Eastern Europe coincides with a political crisis in Cuba, and the emergence of small human-rights and ecological movements that share some of the ideas of new opposition groups clamoring for power in Eastern Europe.

In July, several senior Cuban military officials were executed in circumstances that have not been fully explained, and there has been a shake-up in the cabinet.

Ideologically, Mr. Castro, who is 63 and has held power for more than 30 years, is now probably closest to Deng Xiaoping and the other octogenarians holding power in Beijing.

But the relationship between Cuba and China has never been particularly cordial, in part because Havana enthusiastically supported Moscow during the Chinese-Soviet dispute of the 1960s and 1970s.

In Havana on Friday morning, the daily Granma reported the end of travel and emigration restrictions in East Germany without comment. "East Germany announces opening of its frontiers," a headline at the bottom of the newspaper's front page read.

West Germans Charge Dentist as Spy for East

Reuters

KARLSRUHE, West Germany — An East German dentist has been charged with spying for the East's Ministry of State Security, the Federal Prosecutor's Office said on Monday. It added that the man, named only as Christian S., had been carrying out espionage activities on visits since 1979.

It charged he had gathered data on border controls and had sought information about a woman he believed was employed by Bonn's intelligence service. He was arrested in July and reportedly does not want to return to East Germany, even after an eventual release from custody. His wife recently escaped to the West with their children.

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Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

An Unwelcome Flag

Again the United States has been taking part in the shabby annual maneuver to give mass murderer Pol Pot a share of Cambodia's place at the United Nations. This is the anti-Vietnamese ploy begun in 1979 after Vietnam's invasion of Cambodia. In supporting it, Washington meant to be cultivating its old friends in Southeast Asia, whose intent was to contain Hanoi, and its new friends in Beijing, which sought to counterbalance Vietnam and Vietnam's patrons in Moscow. First the Khmer Rouge alone ("Democratic Kampuchea") received this political treasure. The sponsors' embarrassment later led them to shoehorn the two lesser, non-Communist factions of Norodom Sihanouk and Son Sann into a "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea" — in no true sense a coalition, a government, democratic or Cambodia, but an invention to cover the ugliness of anointing Pol Pot.

Pol Pot's flag goes up every day in that impressive row of flags in front of the United Nations' Manhattan palace. The blood of perhaps two million Cambodians drips from that flag. A variety of other formulas, including leaving the UN seat vacant, could have provided a more dignified and diplomatically useful approach.

At this moment of broad new international promise, with the United Nations about to open another Cambodia debate in New York, it is particularly unfortunate and unhelpful to have the Khmer Rouge still enjoying recognition at the world organization. The original strategic rationale of helping a cooperative China offset a hostile Soviet Union has been weakened by Beijing's turn to repression and Moscow's to reform. The Khmer Rouge, far from demonstrating readiness for reconciliation, are preparing (with Chinese arms) an assault on the Cambodian regime that the Vietnamese left behind. To anoint these killers breaks the spirit if not the letter of the general international pledge to acknowledge Vietnam's Cambodia withdrawal and of the specific American pledge to acknowledge what President George Bush now calls Vietnam's "new spirit, a stepped-up spirit of cooperation," on the sensitive POW-MIA issue.

Renewing Pol Pot's UN lease diminishes any attempt to use the world body effectively to ease the Cambodian dispute. As the United Nations takes up the Cambodian question, nonetheless, a new diplomatic initiative desperately needs to be considered. It should rest on proposals made by Thailand's prime minister, who is attempting to move his country's policy away from the old-style, categorically anti-Vietnamese policy still favored by his foreign minister, a coalition partner, and by some Thai officers. Prime Minister Chatichai Choonhavan told The Washington Post in an interview in Bangkok on Saturday that the United Nations should abandon for now the elusive goal of power sharing — the formula that gives Pol Pot a political opening — in favor of first calling for a UN-supervised cease-fire. This would serve the urgent purpose of heading off the current Khmer Rouge campaign to prepare an assault on Phnom Penh. It would allow for verifying the Vietnamese withdrawal and reshuffling the Cambodian political cards.

No formula is magic, but the essential thing always to keep in mind when considering Cambodia is the absolute priority of fencing out the deadly Khmer Rouge.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Doubly Historic Week

Historic. Now there's a word journalists love. But what other word is there for democracy's advances last week on German streets, and in the American elections? The dominating demons of our lifetimes are communism and racism. What is it but historic when the first tyranny shudders and the second continues, visibly, to soften?

A few years ago, a few days ago, it was barely imaginable that the East Germans would open the hated wall. Now they can't punch holes in it fast enough. The turmoil is wondrous — and worrisome.

Before long, Berlin's exultation will wear off. The Germanys will have to find ways to manage the flow of East Germans. The free world must grope for a new equilibrium. Otherwise, the West, having won the Cold War, risks losing the hot peace.

In the same week, democracy made less dramatic but more deliberate gains in the United States. The elections did not unsettle the world order. They did produce milestones in the struggle against the interior tyranny of racism, one in which there is no Mikhail Gorbachev to loosen the roots.

A Virginia editor says his state is so conservative that it takes four Virginians to change a light bulb, one to change it and three to say how fine the old one was. It sends a message when an electorate like that, only 15 percent black, gives L. Douglas Wilder enough votes to claim election as the first black governor of any state. Seattle voters, 10 percent black, sent the same message by choosing Norman Rice, a black city councilman, for mayor.

And racially tormented New York City, where only one voter in four is black, has broadcast the same message even more clearly by electing David Dinkins as its first black mayor. Many black candidates have won mayor's races but usually in cities where black voters predominated. Last Tuesday's victories demonstrate transracial triumphs, once as unimaginable as the end of the Berlin Wall.

Consider Selma and Dallas County, Alabama. In 1961 it was half white, half black. But there were 9,000 white voters — and 156 black. Then the Reverend Martin Luther King Jr. led the protests that produced the monumental Voting Rights Act of 1965. That year there were four black members of Congress. Now there are 23. In 1965 there were 280 black elected officials around the country. Now there are 7,200. But democracy, even with the vote, requires vigilance, as Dallas County shows. Not until 11 months ago, under continuous pressure, did it hold commissioner elections in fairly drawn districts. Three blacks, the first ever, were elected.

What law has changed in the South is yielding to cultural change in the North. David Dinkins attracted many more younger than older voters, a portent of progress. But even so, there is a danger of confusing political and economic progress.

Yes, the proportion of blacks who live in suburbs has jumped since 1960 from 15 percent to 26; but for whites the proportion is still half. Yes, black husband-and-wife families earn $30,000-plus; that is 82 percent of the white figure, a big gain in 20 years. But nearly half of black families are now headed by women, and their income typically is only $11,000.

America knows how to help, with Head Start, for instance. Yet society sputters and stalls. How many eligible poor children are enrolled? One in six. There is much to do, and no mystery about how to do it. The need for early childhood programs is obvious to men like Douglas Wilder, David Dinkins and Norman Rice, and they speak not only for black constituencies. They speak for a country that is moving, messily, unevenly, toward a standard of racial equality probably unknown in history.

There is very far to go, but it is also worth pondering race relations elsewhere. Periodically, Japanese politicians apologize profusely for pronouncing recklessly on the low state of literacy among American blacks. Black visitors to the Soviet Union regularly recoil in disgust at blatant racism. In China last year, students rioted over "the black devils" from Africa. Insult, discrimination and deep poverty endure in America, and yet, as the elections attest, America keeps enlarging democracy.

At the start of the Cold War, a magazine ad showed a girl looking up from a history book to ask, "Mommy, who was Hitler?" Perhaps one day a child of this generation will ask, "What was the Berlin Wall? What were civil rights?" The answer depends on American prudence in Europe and determination at home. "Victories," we may earn the right to say. "Victories for democracy."

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

Enormous Events in Sight

The 1990s will be dominated by two events so enormous in their significance that they will change the shape of world politics. The breakup of the Soviet empire and the reunification of Germany will have consequences that most politicians have yet to grasp: the end of the postwar settlement, which divided Europe between the superpowers; the end of NATO and the Warsaw Pact; the end of a major American military presence on the European mainland; the end of the Soviet Union as a superpower, and the emergence of a Fourth German Reich as Europe's economic superpower.

The collapse of the world's last great imperial power is bound to be messy. There is a danger of enormous communal conflicts, for there is enough bitterness and hatred in the Soviet Union to fuel several dozen Lebanons, Belfasts and Sri Lankas. We do not know how Mr. Gorbachev will react to such forces, or if he will survive them. As the Soviet Disunion gathers pace, the world could become, at least temporarily, a more dangerous place, especially if a reactionary Russian regime resorts to external military adventures as a diversion to keep its restless nationalities in line.

The lesson for the West is obvious: Do not disarm until we are sure that peace really is going to break out. But that is easier said than done, for the defense of the West is going to become enormously more difficult because its cornerstone, the Atlantic alliance, is about to crumble.

— The Sunday Times (London).

The Berlin Wall came tumbling down on Thursday. Mikhail Gorbachev is the symbolic trumpeter who brought down the wall which has symbolized the Cold War for 28 years. What this modern trumpeter has done to change the world is almost beyond comprehension. A little over a year ago, in a speech to newspaper editors in Washington, Richard Nixon observed that Mr. Gorbachev had just been named Time magazine's "Man of the Year." He indicated approval of the choice, but went on to add that [Mr. Gorbachev might become] "the man of the century." There no longer seems to be any question that as of Thursday he fulfilled Mr. Nixon's prophecy.

— The Baltimore Evening Sun.

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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel.: (1) 46.37.93.00. Telex: Advertising, 613595; Circulation, 612832; Editorial, 612718; Production, 630698.

Directeur de la publication: Richard D. Simmons

Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Canterbury Rd., Singapore 0511. Tel.472-7768. Tlx RS56928 Mng. Dir. Asia, Rolf D. Kranepuhl, 50 Gloucester Rd., Hong Kong. Tel. 5-8610616. Telex: 61170 Managing Dir. U.K.: Robin MacKichan, 63 Long Acre, London WC2. Tel. 836-4802. Telex 262009 Gen. Mgr. W. Germany: W. Lauterbach, Friedrichstr. 15, 6000 Frankfurt/M. Tel. (069) 726755. Tlx 416721 Pres. U.S.: Michael Conroy, 850 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel. (212) 752-3890. Telex 427175 S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 732021126 Commission Paritaire No. 61337

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OPINION

An Irreversibly Changed Europe, Now to be Redesigned

By George F. Kennan

This is the first of two articles.

PRINCETON, New Jersey — The changes now sweeping over Central and Eastern Europe are momentous and irreversible. They mark the end of a status quo that has existed in most of this region for four decades, and in Russia for a full seven. Whatever else may be said of them, it is safe to say that Europe will never again look as it has looked in all these years since the end of World War II.

The excitements of the moment should not rush us into hasty and unthought-through decisions.

How this future Europe will look is going to depend upon the quality of statesmanship — of thoughtfulness, of insight, of the balance of prudence and courage — that the many governments prominently involved are able to bring to the shaping of it.

For the United States, and for the other major powers of both NATO and the Warsaw Pact, this situation presents two great and complex problems, and it is of utmost importance for the solution of both of them that they not be confused.

The first is the short-term problem: that of preserving sufficient stability throughout the Central and East European region over the coming weeks and months to give everyone time to address themselves in a careful and orderly way to the second and long-term problem, which will require much more time for its successful treatment and should not be approached in haste or under pressure.

This second problem cannot be described in a single sentence; it is too vast and too many-sided. In essence, it involves not just the designing of a new status quo for the part of Europe mentioned above but also the working out of a new political, economic and security framework for much of the remainder of the continent, to replace the old one, so deeply impregnated with Cold War concepts and assumptions that are no longer applicable.

This, as former Chancellor Helmut Schmidt recently observed, is primarily a problem for the Europeans themselves. They are the ones who will have to live with the solution of it. Americans cannot replace them in this primary responsibility; nor should they wish to.

But a central component of this long-term problem will be the future of the North Atlantic alliance, and the United States, as the leading power in that grouping, cannot avoid a measure of involvement. To meet that responsibility is going to take a great deal more, in the way of thought and discussion — discussion among Americans, but also with the Europeans, including the Russians — than we have given it to date.

□

What this problem involves is tremendous in scope and difficulty. It involves the relationship of Eastern Europe, economically and politically, to the European Community. It involves the future of both NATO and the Warsaw Pact. It involves the military arrangements now pertaining in the center of the continent. It involves the various negotiations now in progress over the conventional arms balance in Europe. It involves the relationship between the two parts of Germany, and the attitudes to be taken toward the possibility, and desirability, of their unification.

These problems are all of a part. None of them can be solved, or usefully treated, independently of the remainder of them. Their solution will require a great deal of study, of preliminary discussion and ultimately of negotiation.

The questions at hand are ones of great historical depth. Whoever undertakes the study of them (and that means all of us) is going to find himself confronting situations to which better answers should have been found, but were not, at the end of the last world war, and even some (arising from the breakup of the Austro-Hungarian Empire) left unresolved in 1918 and 1919.

So complex, and so profound in its implications, is the task of designing this new Europe that it will not be accomplished at any one time, or subsumed in any single document or settlement.

We are talking of an edifice that will have to rest on many foundations. The erection of it will take years, not months. We will be lucky if the task is substantially accomplished before the end of the century.

It is none too early to start the thinking that will have to go into this great effort. But it is important, at the same time, that the excitements of the moment do not rush us into hasty and unthought-through decisions, or even discussions, that could prejudice an ultimately sound resolution of any of the major questions involved.

The writer, a former U.S. ambassador, is a retired professor at the Institute for Advanced Study and author most recently of "Sketches From a Life." He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

Moscow Is Reeling

THE Soviets simply do not know how to contain the situation in East Germany. They are giving ground to each new development. That crisis has now reopened the German question. In turn, the future of Central Europe is at stake.

The central issue is whether the inevitable further changes will be peaceful or violent.

The Soviets hope they can get the situation under control eventually, by opening the social safety valves. But I am not sure they understand the extent to which East Germany is an artifical entity.

They do not seem to recognize that the liberalization of the East German regime will before long undermine its existence. They have no response when the argument that the termination of the division of Europe has to be followed, even if not instantly accompanied, by the termination of the division of Germany.

The Soviets are reeling these days, as much from their own internal economic problems as from the political revolution that is sweeping Eastern Europe. I had a sense of a leadership overcome by problems and of a pervasive social atmosphere of fatigue and even despair.

The real danger to perestroika is that it will simply drown in the morass of Soviet incompetence and Russian tradition — or degenerate into chaos. The time is approaching when the leadership must state explicitly that its objective is to transform the country into a multiparty democracy based on the market system and organized as a confederation.

The time may also be coming when Americans should begin to think about how to help perestroika, in a way that will not damage America if Mikhail Gorbachev is overthrown.

— Zbigniew Brzezinski, commenting after a visit to the Soviet Union, as quoted by The Washington Post.

Act Now to Stop Another Cambodian Catastrophe

By Elizabeth Becker and William Shawcross

NEW YORK — When the United Nations was created out of the ashes of World War II and the Holocaust, one purpose was implicit: It will never happen again. This week that promise is to be tested by a UN resolution on a Cambodian political settlement that would give a green light to Pol Pot and his army to continue their offensive until they reach Phnom Penh and plunge Cambodia into another nightmare, from which there would be no exit.

For a decade, the Cambodian question has been addressed by the United Nations as if only one issue were of international concern: Vietnam's illegal invasion and occupation. The other grave issue, the crimes against humanity committed by Pol Pot and his government, have been ignored in order to ensure that Vietnam left Cambodia. The resolution repeats 10-year-old demands that Vietnam's troops pull out.

But that objective has been realized: The Vietnamese army has finally gone, according to all available information.

Now the United Nations must address the second issue, the Khmer Rouge, before it is too late. Not only have Pol Pot's crimes gone unpunished, his army is leading an offensive in a new civil war. Only the Cambodian army is fighting against his soldiers.

The Cambodian people need and deserve better protection than this against the return of the Khmer Rouge. The international community has neglected its responsibility to try the Khmer Rouge for their crimes. Today it should at least accept the responsibility for preventing them from happening again.

This is a special burden for the General Assembly, since for 10 years the United Nations has accorded Pol Pot's Democratic Kampuchea political recognition and indirectly aided his war effort through material support by the UN Border Relief Organization.

Stopping the Khmer Rouge cannot be considered an "internal" problem for Cambodians, to be dismissed as such. The international community has been actively involved in the Cambodian war since 1979. It should be just as actively involved in the search for a peaceful political settlement and an immediate end to the civil war.

One Southeast Asian leader has sat down with all parties and come up with a reasonable proposal to call an immediate cease-fire, verify whether the Vietnamese have completely withdrawn their forces, send off an international control commission to Cambodia to survey the disposition of all rival Cambodian troops and prepare for new negotiations. These are the proposals of Prime Minister Chatichai Choonhavan of Thailand, Cambodia's neighbor.

The United Nations could adopt these proposals and work with the Paris conference on Cambodia for the cease-fire. International officials should demand that Pol Pot and other leaders of the Khmer Rouge agree to this. They conveniently "resigned" from political life just weeks before last summer's Paris conference, presumably to be free to prosecute their war without being hampered by peace settlements.

Finally, the United Nations should refuse to seat Democratic Kampuchea and leave Cambodia's seat vacant until free, internationally supervised elections produce a government that is neither guilty of crimes against humanity nor put in place by an occupying power.

By continuing to seat Democratic Kampuchea, especially now that the Vietnamese troops have left, the United Nations tells the world that it is no longer concerned with crimes against humanity.

You will hear arguments that the Cambodian question is very complicated and subtle and requires morally ambiguous solutions. Consider only one fact: Cambodia is at war. There are only two armies that count, the army of Pol Pot and its adversary, the army of the state of Cambodia. If the Khmer Rouge win, there will be nothing complicated, subtle or ambiguous about their genocidal rule. It will happen again.

Elizabeth Becker is author of "When the War Was Over," a history of the Cambodian revolution. William Shawcross is author of "The Quality of Mercy: Cambodia, Holocaust and Modern Conscience." They contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Impatience in Prague: Czechs, Too, Are Marching for Liberty

The writer, who left Prague after the Soviet-led invasion of 1968 and now lives in the United States, revisits Czechoslovakia often. Because he has relatives in the country, he has asked that his name be withheld.

PRAGUE — A Polish friend sums it up this way: "So Czechs have finally moved. Don't worry. It goes slowly in the beginning, but then faster and faster."

Once again, the Czechs are in the streets. Not yet in the massive numbers of East Germany, not yet with the risk-everything spirit of the Poles or the total abandon of the Hungarians. But the demonstrations of this year have started things rolling, and there will be more before the year is out. Another is expected on Friday.

For many Czechs, reluctance to flood the streets can be explained by relative affluence compared to other East Europeans. Country cottages, consumer products, a bit more food and more freedom to travel — less to protest against, more to protect.

But now they are beginning to realize that this affluence is as false as the vague promises of reform handed down by the Communist leaders. The hard fact is that the country is in accelerating economic difficulty.

For instance, it is owed about $40 billion by the Soviet Union, and another $25 billion by other economic deadbeats. None of these debts will be paid back. Prime Minister Ladislav Adamec, who has been knocking on the doors of the Third World debtors, will almost certainly fail to win more than empty promises. The export market is collapsing.

The Soviet Union's recent cancellation of orders for arms and machinery has already brought unemployment in Czechoslovakia to 35 percent. The country has lost its leading customers in the East and has no hope of competing in the West. How will the government cope with this? There is no realistic plan. The impotence of the party leader, Milos Jakes, permeates the entire hierarchy.

Nowadays, the only group besides the politicians that is materially well off is the police. All kinds: secret, political, special branch. They are easily spotted — they are fat, eat at fancy restaurants, drive good cars and live in big apartments. And they are the most visible enemies of democracy and freedom, enemies whom we confront in the streets more and more regularly.

□

The demonstrations on Independence Day, Oct. 28, are the biggest and most significant so far. There are 60,000 of us in the streets, not attacking the police but outsmarting them. We know the goons can't be everywhere, and we are mobile. We can disperse quickly and assemble elsewhere. Medieval central Prague, with its almost infinite numbers of narrow streets and alleys and squares, is our best ally. While 20,000 confront police at Republic Square, we slip away to Narodni, or National Avenue, calling, "Czechs, come with us!" They come.

Suddenly a huge sign appears: "DEMOCRACY FOR ALL — HUMAN RIGHTS." Everyone is calling for freedom: mothers, fathers, children, grandparents. With tears in our eyes, clapping rythmically, we march.

A referendum? Of course. The nation must decide its methods and priorities. And then we must have free elections, release all political prisoners, and install representative, direct democracy.

Then the police appear. We stop but don't flee. The police attack the banner bearers. Many are brutally beaten. Someone appeals, "Free them" — and 20 or so people begin to struggle with the police. And the police begin to flee. They scream; they are not used to pain. Then we regroup and disappear into the alleys of the Old Town.

The heart of the first day's demonstration is at the Golden Cross, the area of St. Wenceslas Square, Narodni and Prikopi. Some 60,000 citizens decide that this is it, we are not going to be afraid anymore.

The next day we gather at the Prazsky Narodni Vybor, the town hall. Perhaps 15,000 to 20,000 people are there.

A speaker says: "Now that we have finally half an hour to ourselves without police chasing us, let us decide what we want to do!" It is the beginning of a lesson in the democracy we last knew 21 years ago, during the Prague Spring. Shall we elect a leader? But who? We argue; we are learning to walk again. Then someone breaks the impasse: "Do we have the proclamation, 'A Few Sentences,' to read?"

Someone pulls a tattered copy of the petition from his wallet and passes it to an older man on the staircase of the building. His voice choked with emotion, he begins to read. But he cannot continue. A young woman takes up the reading. Her young shaky voice grows steadier with every word.

And then the police find us. We stand our ground. Strangely enough, the police let us finish. Then comes the command: "Clubs up, prepare to attack." As they advance, we move slowly away, with our newly acquired dignity. As if they understand, they slow down.

We walk toward Republic Square. Hundreds of visiting foreigners march with us. On the square, East and West German visitors join our ranks. Poles, Hungarians, Germans, French — it seems all Europe is there. We will not be stopped.

□

What is our program? Here is what one group feels is important.

First, before anything else, we must restore normal human relations in our society. We must be able to trust one another again. We must rebuild a society where our word once again is our bond, where the truth once-again matters. All of us must begin again to respect honesty and self-sacrifice. The words "I am Czech" must ring out proudly.

And we must show incredible compassion and forgiveness to those who went wrong. We must be able to embrace those whose moral dirt can be washed away, and judge with mercy those whose guilt is written in blood. We must give up dreams of vengeance. We have much more important things to do: We must begin to rebuild the nation.

Second, we must reshape our environment. My heart aches when I walk through much of Prague's Old Town, or Karlovy Vary or Pilsen. Everywhere are shabby, near-empty offices, crowded into the once beautiful apartment buildings where people lived in years past. Beautiful baroque Prague, with its fairy-tale buildings, should be inhabited by living people, not bureaucrats fat with privilege. And we must stop polluting our world, make our water pure and our skies clear again.

Third, we must rebuild a prosperous economic society within a political context that will not allow anyone to enslave our nation again. We must come to an understanding that while all of us have the same opportunities, we do not have the same capabilities to explore them. We must stop being jealous of another's achievements and instead strive to emulate them.

A referendum? Of course. The nation must decide its methods and priorities. And then we must have free elections, release all political prisoners, and install representative, direct democracy.

Listen to an old, frail grandmother, leaning on her crutch on Vodickova Street in central Prague on Oct. 28. "Why are you doing this to us?" she asks a young special policeman. "After all, you are Czechs, too. How can you be so brutal, so young. All that we want is a bit of freedom before we die. Don't we deserve perestroika? We want it here, too!"

International Herald Tribune.

Eastern Europe's Freedom Tide Is Rising

By Jeri Laber

NEW YORK — The resignation of Todor Zhivkov, the hard-line party leader of Bulgaria, comes as no surprise. As events in Poland, Hungary and East Germany illustrate, the days are numbered for Communist leaders in Eastern Europe who believe they can continue to suppress opposition with tear gas and truncheons.

On recent visits to Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia, I witnessed shameful scenes — policemen beating peaceful demonstrators in full view of Western observers and the press. Their actions did not reflect strength but rather the blind fear of Communist authorities who are trying to resist the dynamic for change.

I was detained in Prague a few weeks ago because I attempted to photograph plainclothes policemen who were rounding up human rights activists to prevent a planned meeting with Western colleagues. A week later, in Sofia, a British journalist who was photographing policemen beating members of an environmental group was assaulted by the police.

The police do not want their acts recorded; they refuse to give their names. They are fearful that they may soon be called to account. When I asked a long-persecuted Czech journalist if he had thought of becoming minister of culture in the new government that must inevitably be set up, he replied: "No, I'd like to be minister of the interior. For just one week."

Seeing the police thugs in action, I understood my friend's repressed fury. The targets of their beatings, interrogations and persecution are people of dignity and conviction who are attempting to exercise rights that most of us take for granted: to discuss politics with friends, to pass out leaflets, to circulate petitions, to speak about what is on their minds.

Jiri Hajek, Czechoslovakia's foreign minister during the 1968 Prague Spring, is now 77 years old, bent and frail. I watched him face down a menacing, leather-jacketed cop who was demanding to see his "documents."

"You are violating my rights under Czechoslovak and international law," he declared firmly as they took him away to jail for what would be his second detention that week.

In Bulgaria, where such confrontations are quite recent, a professor of philosophy, Dimitrina Petrova, told me the day after we met:

"I take back everything I told you the other night, that people like me would not be attacked. We were beaten, terribly. Alexander was dragged, struck, pushed against the step of the bus so that his back was badly wounded; Deyan was hit on the head; Kasimir kicked in the kidneys. Nikolina was dragged and lost her shoes … They grabbed her hair and pulled her head down and gave her a horrible chop on the neck …

"They jumped over me, took my hands and dragged me while others struck me all over my body, shouting dirty things … I must have asked at least ten times, but the police refused to identify themselves, although they are required to by law. They know what they are doing is unlawful — and that someday they may be tried."

She added: "The term 'state security' has been demystified. People used to be afraid of the very words. Now we have met them face to face. We have been interrogated at their invitation. And we are no longer afraid."

Ten years ago I, an American traveling in Eastern Europe, found myself bringing news about each other to activists in Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia who had never met; they were not allowed to travel, to write or to telephone to neighboring countries. Now some of these very people in Poland and Hungary hold positions of influence, and they are visiting their less fortunate colleagues in Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria. Western radio stations — no longer jammed — bring news. There is an unofficial news agency, VIA, which unites activists in Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union. The governments of Eastern Europe may be going their separate ways, but the people are coming together.

With each new repression, the opposition grows stronger. In Prague the police locked up a small group of Charter 77 leaders before the Oct. 28 national holiday, but a big crowd turned out in Wenceslas Square. In Sofia, the day after the police beat up about 35 leaders of Eco-glasnost, more than 1,200 turned up for an Eco-glasnost meeting in a local cinema. The impetus for change is strong, and it is coming from below.

The writer is executive director of Helsinki Watch. She contributed this to the International Herald Tribune.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1889: Visit to the Sultan

PARIS — The poor Sultan has undergone another offer of friendship. He has received a visit from the German Emperor. In itself a visit from an intelligent and sympathetic young monarch was not a thing to be dreaded by the Sultan, and there is no doubt that could he and the Emperor have had a quiet dinner together, without the slightest mention of politics, they would both have enjoyed themselves. But William I does not make visits without a motive, and no one doubts that he went to Constantinople in order to establish friendly relations with the Porte. And the Sultan knows by sad experience that the friendship of the Infidel is expensive.

1914: Russian Sweep

PETROGRAD — The great Russian armies still continue their onward sweep in East Prussia, Galicia and Armenia. Every day brings fresh indications that the Austro-German forces, badly battered, are in a state of demoralization and that their retreat may degenerate into a rout. Dantzig will in all probability soon be in Russian hands. It is to the interest of all the Allies that it should be so.

1939: Troops to Asia

WASHINGTON — Simultaneously with news that Britain and France are withdrawing troops from North China, a government spokesman announced today [Nov. 13] that, instead of following the example of the Allies, the U.S. is reinforcing its garrisons in the Far East. He said that U.S. forces in Shanghai, Peiping and Tientsin may be increased, while those in Manila and Hawaii will be supplemented with units from the Army and Navy. Several Marine Corps detachments, he revealed, are en route to mid-Pacific bases. This announcement led to the belief in some quarters that American forces may be used to replace British and French troops who will be withdrawn for service in Europe.

OPINION

Gorbachev Takes a Big Gamble And Germans Can Take the Pot

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — After five years of failing half-measures, Mikhail Gorbachev is gambling in the most daring way the modern world has seen. Cut Eastern Europe loose. Treat Germany not as a military threat but as a counterweight to Western Europe's looming economic union. Trade the Warsaw Pact for the military dissolution of NATO, and hurl the unprepared Soviet Union into the world economic system.

He traveled to East Berlin to fire the old regime. He then told the new leader to scuttle the Communist ship and end the unnatural isolation.

The opening of the Berlin Wall was Mr. Gorbachev's doing and he deserves the free world's ungrudging salute for it. In so doing, however, he has torn up the insurance policy that the world took out in 1945 against a third bid for world domination from a united Germany.

Forget about tomorrow's "reunification" minuet. The fact is that "East" Germany no longer exists, and the legal codification of this is a formality.

Mr. Gorbachev will try to trade his approval of reunification for NATO dissolution, but he has already played his German card.

Is this result of the triumph of freedom a cause for new concern? Of course; a solution is not a true solution unless it creates a new problem.

First a word about biases.

Because I zapped the cover-up in Bonn last year of poison gas facilities sold to terrorist states, and because predictions have festooned this space of a reunified Germany turning eastward, I'm down as anti-German. Only a couple of weeks ago, according to a couple of excellent German sources, Chancellor Helmut Kohl told visitors: "This Safire fellow has done more damage to German-American relations than any other individual."

Anti-German? Mich? I deserve no such accolade. As a member of the army of occupation nearly 40 years ago, I remember seeing pictures of heroic Berliners who threw stones at Soviet tanks in Potsdamer Platz; nor could anyone who loves freedom be anything but uplifted at the sight of the jubilant crowds on the once-dread wall.

Put me down instead as pro-realism. Here are a half dozen of the realities that flow from the Gorbachev gamble on a reunited Germany.

1. The rest of the dominoes will fall. Bulgarians and Czechoslovaks are next, and even the police state of Romania awaits an uprising.

Pressure from George Bush will be needed to prevent repression in the Baltic states and to end the subsidy of Cuba and Nicaragua.

2. Economic crisis will be transferred to Turkey as West Germany absorbs eastern German unskilled workers and sends back the legions of Turkish workers.

3. Germany, already the world's largest exporter, will dominate the economies of Central Europe and invest heavily in the Soviet Union.

4. The phaseout of U.S. troops stationed in Germany will begin soon. Mr. Bush will try to make this contingent on reduction of Soviet conventional forces, but Mr. Gorbachev knows that the pressure is on for a U.S. pullout.

5. Germany, tired of apologetics, will stare down its own Greens and become a nuclear power, with star wars rocketry making it an Uberpower before the turn of the millennium.

6. The foolish French bureaucrats who derided Maggie Thatcher's reluctance to subject the British pound to Bundesbank discipline will suddenly discover a new Gaullism. Other Europeans will work together to "stop the Germans," less out of historic fears of militarism than from the competition of militant industriousness.

That seems to be the flow of history now that the dam has broken — unless the reaction to nationalism triggers a convulsion within the Soviet Union.

Can the United States affect the direction of events? To this degree: It can remember that today's major threat to peace continues to come from the continued Soviet arms spending, and hold trade hostage to a great meltdown of the latest-model tanks and guns, along with a huge cut in the armed forces.

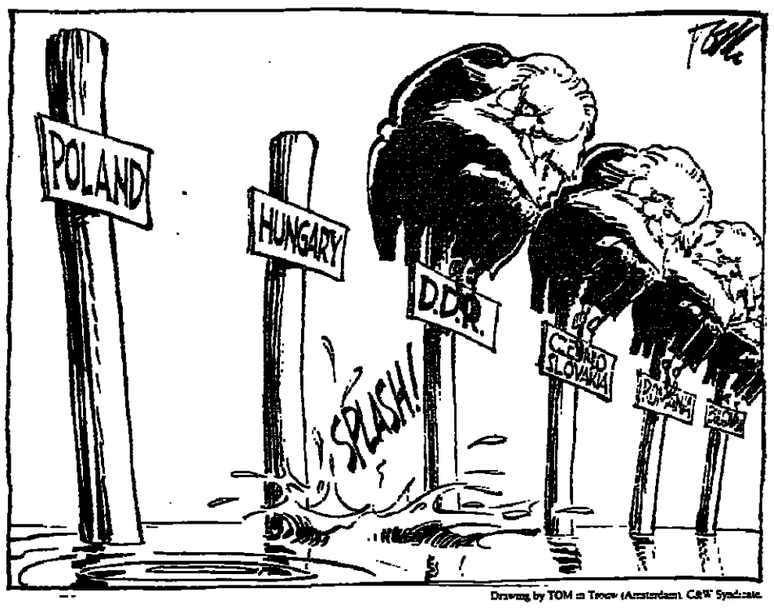
What about Germany — is it fair to resent its assertion of a place in the sun? (Careful — *Lebensraum* is a word that calls up unhappy ghosts.)

Germany will relentlessly pursue its economic self-interest. Nothing wrong with that, provided that German values are now rooted in a reverence for personal freedom that shone on the faces of so many of its citizens last week.

Mr. Gorbachev doesn't seem to be worried about the coming Uberpower. He probably figures that's for the next Soviet dictator; his own role in Russian history is to ensure the survival of the state today.

That may explain the lifting of the Iron Curtain in this breathtaking season of freedom.

The New York Times.



Drawing by TOM in Trouw (Amsterdam). C&W Syndicate.

When They Split Berlin, Washington Was Asleep

By John C. Ausland

OSLO — The breaching of the Berlin Wall has at least one point in common with its rise: It caught Washington and other capitals by surprise. I trust that George Bush will not react so cautiously that he will end up in trouble, as John Kennedy did.

Sunday, Aug. 13, 1961, found me duty officer in the State Department for the U.S. government's Berlin Task Force. Having been desk officer for East Germany in the early 1950s, I returned to the German desk in early July 1961. John Kennedy had recently had his confrontation with Nikita Khrushchev in Vienna, and a crisis atmosphere pervaded Washington.

There were in fact two confrontations, one between Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Khrushchev and another between the State Department and the White House. The Kennedy crowd made no secret of its distrust of the Foreign Service. When I noted to one of them that in Berlin the Kremlin was the enemy, he fixed me with a beady eye and said, "I am not so sure." He was not joking.

Given Mr. Kennedy's style, confusion reigned. The bureaucracy was kept in turmoil preparing replies to half-formulated questions.

Different people had different preoccupations. In 1961 the four-power (U.S., British, French and German) planning apparatus was still preparing for the 1948 Berlin blockade. Shortly before Aug. 13 there had been a foreign ministers' meeting in Paris at which the main subject for discussion was what to do if East German guards replaced Soviet guards on the autobahn between the Federal Republic and Berlin.

Others feared a repetition of the 1953 East German uprising. They saw East Germany as a gigantic pressure cooker which could explode at any moment.

The flow of East Germans into West Berlin encouraged this analogy. By early August it had become a flood, and it was evident that the East German regime would have to stop it. On July 22, the State Department sent a telegram to posts in Germany noting that. It added, "They could do this either by tightening controls over travel from Soviet Zone to East Berlin or by severely restricting travel from East to West Berlin."

There was no U.S. planning for the division of Berlin. When Walter Ulbricht gave the signal to divide the city, Washington was well and truly asleep.

The duty officer in the State Department Operations Center woke me about midnight. He said the press tickers indicated that something was going on in Berlin but it was not clear what. I told him to call me when he had an official report, and went back to sleep.

At about 4 A.M. the duty officer phoned again. He said a CIA message had arrived which had an indicator that called for awakening the president, who was in Hyannis Port. The White House later claimed that the president did not know what was going on until late morning. If so, there was a failure of communication between the White House and the president. I talked to the White House duty officer shortly after arriving at the State Department at about 5 A.M.

As the morning wore on, it became apparent that American leaders were taking a relaxed attitude. Secretary of State Dean Rusk came in at 10 as planned. After conferring with President Kennedy by telephone, he issued an anodyne press release and went to a baseball game.

In Bonn, the U.S. Embassy was also relaxed. On a later visit to Bonn I learned that Ambassador Walter Dowling and his Berlin experts had not realized what was going on until the afternoon, when they also were attending a baseball game.

Tempers of Berliners, who understandably felt deserted, grew sharp. Willy Brandt sent an angry letter to President Kennedy. Edward R. Murrow, who happened to be in Berlin, sent an alarming telegram about the ugly mood. There was a real danger West Berlin crowds would take matters into their own hands.

Mr. Kennedy finally called a meeting in the White House on Thursday, Aug. 17. Unwilling to take military action in Berlin, he decided on two demonstrations. One was to fly Vice President Lyndon Johnson to Berlin. The other was to send an army brigade from the Federal Republic on the autobahn.

In the hours after this meeting it became clear that no consideration had been given as to what the brigade commander would do if the Russians tried to stop him. The Joint Chiefs of Staff hurriedly wrote some rules of engagement. The U.S. Army commander in Europe, General Bruce Clarke, decided to give the brigade ammunition.

The rules of engagement have never been published. But Secretary Rusk remarked to some of us at the time that if the Soviets had tried to stop the brigade, there could have been shooting. Had Mr. Kennedy reacted more quickly, sending Mr. Johnson could have been enough to reassure the West Berliners.

Fortunately, Mr. Khrushchev had his hands full in Berlin without taking on a U.S. Army unit on the autobahn. The brigade indeed arrived without incident, and the Berliners began to calm down.

Some maintain that if Mr. Kennedy had ordered a limited use of force, Mr. Khrushchev would have renounced dividing the city. We will never know. Paul Nitze observed recently, though, that the U.S. conventional force position in Berlin was extremely weak.

A year later, when Mr. Khrushchev tried to move the game to Cuba, the United States had conventional superiority. Then it was Mr. Khrushchev who backed away from the use of force.

An irony: The Cuba crisis was followed by a Soviet military buildup that helped bankrupt Moscow. That in turn led to the opening of the Berlin Wall.

International Herald Tribune.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Two Germanys Indefinitely, or Is One Germany Enough?

I agree with Margarita Mathiopoulos *("Peace Would Settle the German Question," Opinion, Nov. 1)* that it is time, 45 years after World War II, for a peace treaty between Germany and the wartime allied powers. The dramatic changes taking place in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe do, indeed, present great risks, and the West should encourage freedom and democracy and try to manage the change.

However, she also writes that reunification would prevent European integration. Why? President François Mitterrand of France has declared that his country does not fear a united Germany, and he has called the Germans' desire for reunification legitimate.

If West Germany were formally to renounce reunification and give final recognition of a second German state and East German citizenship, as the writer suggests, it would give the totalitarian regime in East Germany the leeway to continue to oppress the population while eliminating East Germans' hope of Western help in obtaining freedom. The right of all Germans to a passport of the Federal Republic of Germany is what has led to the changes of the last few weeks in East Germany.

There is no historical or other justification for the existence of two German states. Nor were two states intended to exist after World War II by the Western allies. The solution is to give the people of East and West Germany the right freely to decide under what system of government they want to live, and whether they want one or two states.

The division of Europe will be ended only through the end of the division of Germany. A peace treaty should be signed with a united or confederated Germany, firmly embedded in a united Europe.

CARL A. SIEBEL.
Marly-le-Roi, France.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

As one who fought against the 12th Waffen SS Panzer Division, I never want to see a unified Germany. The average age of those young men in 1944 was 17, so many of them are alive today, and a considerable number of those must be in positions of power in both East and West Germany.

N. A. HAYMAN.
Paris.

The Truce and the Contras

A few days before President Daniel Ortega Saavedra ended his truce with the Nicaraguan rebels, an editorial in your pages *("The Choice Is Ortega's," Nov. 1)* argued that if Mr. Ortega wished to persuade the world of a spirit of reconciliation, he should stop his bellicosity and ignore "pinpricks" by the U.S.-supported rebels. A week earlier it had been reported that 18 reserve troops had been ambushed and killed by the contras and eight had been wounded.

I wonder how the Bush administration would react to the "pinprick" of having 18 American troops assassinated during a cease-fire agreement. Mr. Ortega is provoked, then condemned for reacting. This is not the way to make sure that there will be elections in Nicaragua next February.

LEONORE SUHL.
Portimao, Portugal.

As Mr. Ortega has pointed out, the contras have consistently violated the cease-fire by their assassinations of civilians and their killings of Nicaraguan soldiers since it was introduced. Yet the Bush administration expresses moral outrage because Managua has called off the cease-fire. It did so because it has an obligation to protect its citizens.

GEORGE M. MIZO.
Erligheim, West Germany.

The modus operandi of the contras is: Terrorize, but do not engage in genuine battle. Never fight soldiers, always hit "soft targets" — hospitals, health workers, teachers, farmers. All the world knows this. Shame on you for characterizing their killings as "pinpricks."

PAUL BIRCHARD.
Glasgow.

What They Did in Qlaiaat

Regarding the report "Moderate Christian Elected in Lebanon" (Nov. 6):

General Michel Aoun did not "open a battle" against the Lebanese Forces Christian Militia and the occupying Syrian forces; it was a war of self-defense. The report states that the Arab League praised the Lebanese deputies for their courage at the meeting in Qlaiaat. What they were praised for was selling out Lebanon — once again.

MARK RISHA.
Paris.

Time to Give Up the Fort

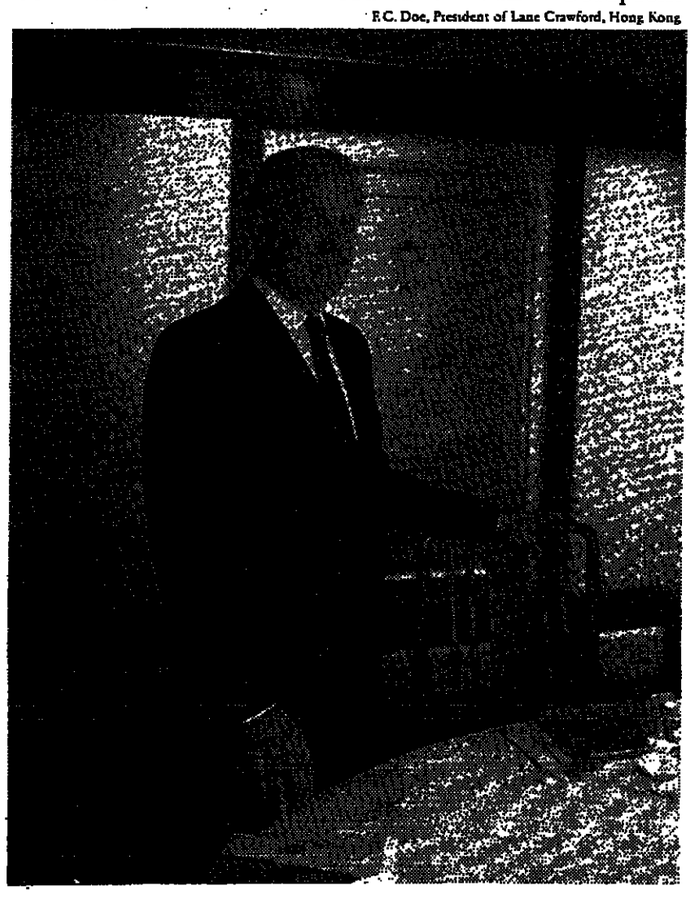
Regarding "Unwordable Names on the Land" (Language, Oct. 23):

Fort Lamy officially became Ndjamena many years ago, so why does William Safire propose to wait "for about a year," until everyone knows where it is, before recognizing the change?

And if you like continuity, how can you possibly choose "Mount McKinley," imposed by an administration more than 3,000 miles away, over "Denali," which was what the mountain was called when a newly independent country chose the long and awkward name of "The United States of America"?

FLEUR NG'WENO.
Nairobi.

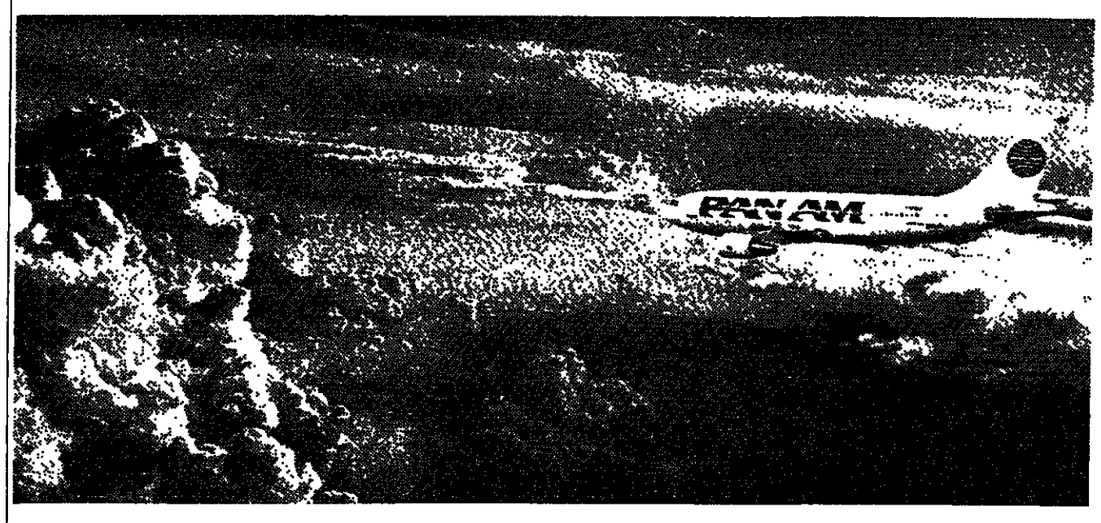
"Everyone who shops at Lane Crawford in Hong Kong now knows at least one word in German – Goldpfeil."
F.C. Doe, President of Lane Crawford, Hong Kong



LUXURY IN LEATHER
HANDMADE SINCE 1856
IN WEST GERMANY

GOLDPFEIL

WE'VE TAKEN
AIRBUS TECHNOLOGY
TO NEW HEIGHTS.



THE A310. A NAME THAT REPRESENTS THE ULTIMATE IN AIRBUS TECHNOLOGY. AND PAN AM'S NINETEEN NEW A310'S MAKE UP THE LARGEST TRANSATLANTIC FLEET OF ITS KIND, OFFERING AN EFFICIENCY OF EUROPEAN DESIGN THAT EXTENDS TO EVERY ASPECT OF YOUR FLIGHT EXPERIENCE. TOGETHER WITH OUR NEWLY-REFURBISHED 747'S, THE AVERAGE AGE OF OUR TRANSATLANTIC FLEET WILL BE REDUCED TO ONLY SEVEN YEARS. IT'S JUST ANOTHER EXAMPLE OF HOW, AT PAN AM, WE NEVER STOP MOVING FORWARD.

PANAM

NUMBER ONE ACROSS THE ATLANTIC

Moawad Appoints A Muslim

Hoss Will Seek A Unity Cabinet

Reuters

BEIRUT — President René Moawad of Lebanon asked a Sunni Muslim, Salim Hoss, on Monday to form a national unity government charged with ending the 14-year-old civil war.

The naming of Mr. Hoss as prime minister came despite continued opposition from Major General Michel Aoun, leader of the Christian military forces, who claims he heads the country's legitimate government and has refused to recognize Mr. Moawad, himself a Maronite Christian.

Mr. Hoss, 60, has been prime minister three times in the past 13 years. A former economics professor, he is considered a moderate who seeks a more equitable distribution of power in Lebanon and accepts a Syrian role in the country.

A statement released by the president's office said: "According to the constitution and in commitment to the national conciliation charter and based on parliamentary consultations, the president has asked Premier Salim Hoss to form a new cabinet."

Mr. Hoss favors consultations among Lebanon's rival factions, the revising of the sectarian-based political system and good relations with Syria.

A source close to General Aoun said that Mr. Hoss's appointment "does not change anything because from the start the situation is illegitimate and unconstitutional."

Until last week, Mr. Hoss headed a Syrian-backed government that rivaled the military government led by General Aoun.

Mr. Hoss resigned shortly after Mr. Moawad was elected Nov. 5 to allow the new president to appoint a cabinet.

General Aoun has said he would maintain his government despite the election.

Mr. Hoss faces the daunting task of forming a national unity government that would include warring militias and parties.

This formula was stipulated by a peace plan agreed on by Lebanese members of Parliament who met last month in Saudi Arabia.

But the formation of such a cabinet is opposed by General Aoun, who heads a force of 15,000 troops, and the Lebanese Forces militia, which has about 10,000 troops.

Mr. Hoss's appointment was made after a meeting between Mr. Moawad and the parliamentary speaker, Hussein Husseini, a Shiite Muslim, at the government palace in West Beirut.

Shortly after Mr. Hoss's appointment, at least 32 foreign and Arab ambassadors and chargé d'affaires arrived at the government palace to be received by the new president and prime minister.

Yoji Sagiyo/Reuters

Deng Xiaoping, China's senior leader, speaking with his "last official guests" in Beijing on Monday.

Deng Vows Not to 'Meddle' in Politics

By Nicholas D. Kristof
New York Times Service

BEIJING — China's senior leader, Deng Xiaoping, pledged Monday that after his retirement last week he would not "meddle" in politics and would no longer hold official meetings with foreign visitors.

"The party, government and army leaders should be given a free hand in their work, and I will not meddle in their affairs," Mr. Deng told a visiting Japanese economic delegation Monday. "This is essential for their growth and work."

Mr. Deng, 85, on Thursday formally left his last post in the Communist Party leadership, as chairman of the Central Military Commission. He told the delegation, of the Japan-China Association on Economy and Trade, that it was the "last group of respected guests" that he would meet in any official capacity.

"I want to take this opportunity formally to say good-bye to my political career," Mr. Deng declared, according to the official Xinhua news agency.

"Retirement must be genuine so that new leaders will not feel embarrassment in their work," Mr. Deng added. "To practice genuine retirement, I will no longer meet visitors in the name of the collective, the party or the state."

In the case of old friends visiting China, Mr. Deng said that he could meet with them but that they would only "chat about friendship and nonpolitical affairs."

Previously, Mr. Deng had given mixed indications about how final his retirement would be. In remarks on May 31 and June 16, later transcribed and circulated among officials as secret documents, Mr. Deng told top leaders that he would not interfere but that he would be willing to "help from the sidelines" if they came to him.

In his comments Monday, Mr. Deng also gave a boost to his intended heir, Jiang Zemin, describing him as "a very capable man." Mr. Jiang, who in June became the national party leader, last week succeeded Mr. Deng as chairman of the party's military commission.

"As an intellectual, he is more knowledgable than I," Mr. Deng said of his intended heir. "Of course, he is less experienced than I, because he is only 63."

Mr. Deng told the Japanese visitors that China's economic development in the past had been too rapid and was unsustainable. "But we do not feel regretful," he added. "After all, we have mounted another step of the staircase. We have taken a big step, not a small one."

China also confirmed Monday that the North Korean leader, Kim Il Sung, 77, had paid what it called an unofficial visit to China from Nov. 5 to Nov. 7.

The speculation among diplomats and Chinese officials has been that the trip, which was widely discussed even before it was announced Monday, was an attempt to show solidarity and to discuss the latest events in Eastern Europe, as well as in China. The transformation in Eastern Europe is particularly troubling to Mr. Kim because of the possibility that those countries will establish diplomatic ties with South Korea.

■ Party Removes Zhao

The Communist Party Central Committee has formally removed the former party chief, Zhao Ziyang, from its ranks, sources said Monday, nearly six months after he was accused of supporting the student-led democracy movement, The Associated Press reported from Beijing.

The Nov. 6-9 plenary session of the committee voted that Mr. Zhao, who was removed from office in June, would be removed from all his duties in the committee, according to sources who spoke on condition of anonymity. It was unclear whether Mr. Zhao had been stripped of his party membership as well.

Japan's First Sexual Harassment Suit Intensifies Debate on Feminism

By Steven R. Weisman
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Six months after joining a publishing company in southern Japan as a clerical worker, Miss H. heard the first office rumors about her supposed affairs.

A senior editor, she learned later, found her behavior "coquettish" and was spreading false gossip.

Miss H., who has asked the press to withhold her name, went to the editor and demanded that he stop. There was a messy confrontation, which ended when the company dismissed her but suspended the editor for only three days.

When Miss H. sought compensation from a local court, two arbitrators, a man and a woman, said the rumors were a tribute to her attractiveness.

"They told me I was behaving ridiculously," Miss H. recalled in an interview. "They said, 'These rumors are better than no rumors at all.' "

Eventually, Miss H. found two feminist lawyers in Fukuoka to file the first lawsuit in Japan charging "sexual harassment."

The suit has helped spawn an intense debate about the difference between innocent and offensive sexual behavior.

A few years ago, virtually no one in Japan had heard of sexual harassment.

Indeed, the appropriation of the term from English demonstrates to some feminists how alien the concept is from Japanese traditions, in which sexual approaches to women at the workplace are often considered acceptable.

But today Japanese lawyers and feminists have brought sexual harassment to the forefront with a flurry of studies, articles, legal actions, conferences and organizing.

Their activity is another sign of awakening feminist consciousness in a male-dominated society where women are growing restive over their low pay, status and promotion prospects.

In 1987, the Tokyo Office of Labor Problem Consultation recorded one sex-related complaint. Today the office receives 10 such a month and the numbers are increasing.

Japan's largest federation of labor unions held a seminar on sexual harassment recently and announced a survey of its members. Many news organizations are also sponsoring surveys, and feminist groups are distributing translated handbooks from the West.

In addition, a division of the Tokyo Bar Association recently set up its own committee, which operated a one-day telephone "hot line" that drew enormous attention last month when more than a third of the 138 callers said they had been seduced, assaulted or pressed to have sex at the workplace.

"Although women's status is improving, a lot of issues are escaping attention," said Shizuko Sugii, a Bar Association official. "Right now there is no law forbidding trivial behavior, like making a crude or offensive sexual comment to a woman in the office. That is something we want to change."

Generally, the campaigners define sexual harassment as something other than rape or assault. They say it involves any behavior that denigrates, embarrasses or compromises women in the office or at the myriad outings or drinking sessions that are standard fare for most Japanese businesses.

But the concept is so new that, beyond assault, no consensus exists on what constitutes a grievance. Japanese magazines are filled with arguments, for instance, about whether it is proper for a man to put a nude pin-up at his desk, inquire about someone's sex life, pat a woman on the rear or make a suggestive comment.

The publicity has already brought a backlash, with some commentators dismissing the movement as a passing fad imported from the United States.

A columnist for Themis magazine, a glossy weekly, complained, for instance, that an executive ought to be able to innocently ask his secretary about the color of her underwear that day.

Increasing attention is also being paid to discrimination against women in jobs, despite the enactment of an equal employment opportunity law in 1986. The law forbids discrimination on the basis of sex but has no penalties for companies that do not comply.

In any case, many lawyers doubt that lawsuits will ever become widespread in Japan, since they usually involve a baring of someone's private life and a drawn-out court battle.

Miss H. said she shared these misgivings.

"I worry about the media publicity making women hold back," she said. "It's like what rape cases in court do to a woman, when the victim is raped again right there in the courtroom."

Illegal-Alien Rush Thwarts Understaffed U.S. Border Patrol

By Jay Mathews
Washington Post Service

SAN DIEGO — Three years after the enactment of a landmark immigration law designed to bring the hilly, brown-grass border here under control, the nightly rush of illegal immigrants has again begun to overwhelm an understaffed U.S. Border Patrol.

Experts say they fear that the last, best hope to stop the flow may be washed away by deficit red ink.

A section of the Immigration Reform and Control Act increasing the border patrol by 50 percent has yet to be fully funded. New budget limits and an expensive effort to detain Central American refugees in southern Texas has forced the Immigration and Naturalization Service to declare a hiring freeze.

At the same time, after a fairly steady decline in illegal crossings since President Ronald Reagan signed the law on Nov. 6, 1986, the number of apprehended aliens — the only available measure of illegal immigration — has begun to increase significantly. In September, 89,290 aliens were arrested along the Mexican border, a 36-percent increase from the previous September and part of a trend immigration officials say they have noticed since May.

"We are showing the Mexican government that we are not serious about gaining control of the border," said Dan Stein, executive director of the Federation for American Immigration Reform, which has been sharply critical of failure to give the border enforcement effort full funding.

The success of the reform act rests on a combination of border detentions, sanctions against employers who hire undocumented workers, arrests of smugglers and document forgers and several other elements, said a spokesman for the immigration service, Duke Austin. But the budget crunch has hurt border detentions, he said, and "if you can't detain people, I'll tell you, the rest won't work."

Problems have been particularly acute on the San Diego sector of the border, historically where the largest number of Mexican immigrants have attempted to cross on the way to the booming Los Angeles job market. As the methods of alien smugglers have grown more effective — trucks crossing unfenced sections at high speeds, aliens running across in numbers too large to catch at 3 A.M. — the number of border patrol officers here has hit a four-year low.

A supervisory patrol agent, Michael Gregg, said that attrition from the long hours and the high cost of housing, exacerbated by the hiring freeze, has left the sector with only 712 of its authorized 1,074 officers. The huge immigration checkpoint on Interstate 5 near San Diego has had to reduce hours of operation severely, with only 44.6 percent of its authorized staff available for duty.

Mr. Austin said the border patrol often sent its newest recruits to the San Diego sector for a few years of the service's most demanding duty before allowing transfers to other posts. The freeze has prevented such transfers, adding to the frustration and incentive to quit the patrol.

'We are showing the Mexican government that we are not serious about gaining control of the border.'

Dan Stein, an immigration official

Mr. Gregg said that officers at San Diego work 9 to 12 hours a day on the average, often spending the night chasing illegal border crossers and then filling out the paperwork on each apprehension for a few more hours each morning.

But some critics say the patrol's problems are partially due to bad management. Raymond M. Momboisse, the immigration service's senior lawyer, asserted in a recently disclosed memorandum to senior Justice Department officials that patrol personnel were improperly assigned and poorly used.

"Particularly in the southern and western regions, the patrol has been assigned to internal operations centers, weakening its presence on the border ('the line') and thus its deterrent effect," he wrote.

At the beginning of the year, the border patrol was moving toward what would be a record high of 4,600 officers. Many new recruits were being trained at special facilities at Fort McClellan, Alabama. But budget troubles forced immigration service to cancel the March opening of a new class of 400 recruits and the hiring freeze in July marked the beginning of a steady decline in manpower.

Mr. Austin said the patrol had about 4,100 officers now and would be down to 3,500 — "close to the levels" of before the reform and control act — by the middle of 1990 if the freeze does not lift. Current budget proposals would allow the addition of only 24 new officers next year.

Moscow Hints To Japan on Compromise

Reuters

TOKYO — A top Kremlin official hinted Monday at a possible compromise over a territorial dispute that has blocked improvements in Soviet-Japanese ties since World War II.

In meetings with Japanese leaders, Alexander N. Yakovlev, often regarded as the leading adviser to President Mikhail S. Gorbachev on foreign policy, said that relations between Moscow and Tokyo should thaw in line with dynamic changes elsewhere in the world.

"We are for a peace treaty with Japan," Mr. Yakovlev, a member of the Politburo, told Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama. "Soviet-Japanese relations must reach the level of changes taking part in the rest of the world."

Earlier in the day, he said that there might be a "third way" for resolving the territorial dispute over the Kuril Islands off Japan's northern main island of Hokkaido.

This was understood to mean that future talks could center on co-administering the disputed islands or giving back part of the group, which was seized by the Soviet Union at the end of World War II.

Japan claims sovereignty over the four small Soviet-held islands. Until last year, Moscow refused even to discuss the issue. The dispute has barred the two countries from signing a peace treaty formally ending World War II.

Japan wants to solve the territorial issue before signing the treaty.

"What we need here is imagination, creativity and responsibility," Mr. Yakovlev said in a meeting with Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu.

Congress Resists Bush's Opening Toward Iran as 'Totally Misguided'

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Bush administration is facing strong congressional opposition as it seeks to shift its policy toward Iran with small conciliatory steps and statements designed to elicit similar responses from Tehran.

This attempt, called a "beyond containment" policy at a House of Representatives subcommittee hearing last week, comes after years of bitter recriminations between the two countries.

The initial congressional reaction to an agreement reached this month between U.S. and Iranian lawyers allowing the return of $567 million in frozen Iranian assets was to question why the administration appeared so eager to be nice to Iran.

In September, before the assets agreement, 186 House members wrote Secretary of States James A. Baker 3d to urge him to deal with the Tehran regime "only with firmness," to become more outspoken about human rights abuses there and to extend "some measure of recognition" to the opposition National Council of Resistance.

The delicate diplomatic task the Bush administration faces in seeking to normalize relations with Iran was made clear during a hearing Thursday before the House Foreign Affairs subcommittee on the Middle East. The panel's chairman, Lee H. Hamilton, Democrat of Indiana, called the meeting to examine the U.S. assets agreement with Tehran.

"Beyond containment," a phrase Mr. Hamilton used repeatedly, is the way President George Bush describes current U.S. policy toward the Soviet Union.

Republicans and Democrats alike attacked what they called the administration's "totally misguided policy." They asked why it was "rushing headlong" to improve U.S. relations with a nation it has said is still involved in state-sponsored terrorism, including support for those holding eight American hostages in Lebanon.

The answers from Assistant Secretary of State John H. Kelly and the State Department legal adviser, Abraham D. Sofaer, who negotiated the asset return, seemed to leave the committee more convinced that the Bush administration had made a political and not just a legal gesture toward Iran.

That impression was partly created by comments Mr. Bush made Tuesday at a news conference. He said that he wanted "this underbrush," as he called the seven-year-old U.S.-Iranian claims dispute, "cleared out now" and that he hoped Iran would respond by using its influence to help free the American hostages in Lebanon.

But the impression was also reinforced by comments from Mr. Sofaer and Mr. Kelly.

Mr. Sofaer told the panel that Mr. Bush made the decision to seek an agreement with Iran on the return of the $567 million, while Mr. Kelly agreed with several House members that the accord could have "political ramifications."

Mr. Sofaer also said that it "would obviously be desirable" for the United States and Iran to begin direct negotiations to speed up the resolution of government-to-government claims, including Iran's for undelivered U.S. arms and services. This, he suggested, would avoid the slow process of case-by-case arbitration at the Iran-U.S. Claims Tribunal in The Hague.

Mr. Kelly described U.S. policy toward Iran as being based on "the law of reciprocity," harking back to Mr. Bush's inauguration speech, in which he said, "Goodwill begets goodwill."

He said the administration intended, for now, to maintain its economic sanctions against Iran, to continue cautioning West European governments against restoring economic and political ties with Tehran, and to maintain its efforts to cut off arms supplies to Iran.

But he added: "When Iran's behavior changes, we will respond. Until that happens, our policy will remain to deal firmly with Iranian abuses, while holding open the possibility of a more normal relationship."

Iran has not responded positively to repeated U.S. offers, delivered primarily through the Swiss Embassy in Tehran, to begin a direct dialogue, Mr. Kelly said.

He also said that statements by Iranian leaders about their policy toward the United States continued to be "contradictory."

Mr. Kelly said that the main problem in U.S.-Iranian relations continued to be Iranian support for "international terrorism and hostage-taking," and he said that "until Iran acts to abandon these policies, there will be no possibility of an improvement in the U.S.-Iranian relationship."

Japanese Whalers Sail for Antarctic

Reuters

TOKYO — Japan's whaling fleet has set sail for Antarctic waters to catch 300 minke whales by next March for what it says is research into the whale population.

This could be Japan's last whaling trip. In 1982, the International Whaling Commission adopted a moratorium on all commercial whaling. A review to be undertaken in 1990 could result in a ban on all whaling.

Whaling for research was not included in the moratorium. After Japan's special rights to continue commercial whaling expired in 1986 it started catching hundreds of minke whales for the expressed purpose of determining the whale population in the Antarctic region.

Pope Encourages Germans

Reuters

VATICAN CITY — Pope John Paul II said Monday he prayed that major reforms in East Germany would bring justice and freedom for all. "In this moment of profound change for the German people, I join the prayer of hope of all Germans and all men for justice, liberty and fraternity," he told a group of West German bishops.

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(Continued from Page 13)

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Pope Encourages Germans

Reuters

VATICAN CITY — Pope John Paul II said Monday he prayed that major reforms in East Germany would bring justice and freedom for all. "In this moment of profound change for the German people, I join the prayer of hope of all Germans and all men for justice, liberty and fraternity," he told a group of West German bishops.

ACROSS

1 Necromancy
6 Polaris or Aldebaran
10 Not fizzing
14 Let up
15 Mah-jongg piece
16 Carry into a carrier
17 French Impressionist
18 In the thick of
19 On the Caribbean
20 Alice in 38 Across
23 Hog haven
24 Tie fabric
25 Words from a rev.
26 Lawrence's steed
28 Not at all
33 Height: Comb. form
36 Author LeShan
37 Not so nasty
38 Memorable situation comedy
42 Periodically flowing and ebbing
43 Sun. follower
44 Algonquian Indian
45 Expiated
47 Related maternally
49 Comparative ending
51 Bullring bravo
52 The Greatest
55 Ralph in 38 Across
59 Armstrong's was historic
61 Tree-trunk protuberance
62 Ga. city
63 Decline to bid
64 This, to Juana
65 Like a moth hole
66 Part of A.M.
67 Twenty quires
68 Dissuade

DOWN

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3 —— dancer (railroad worker)
4 Brain duct
5 Et follower
6 Drover's disaster
7 Watch information
8 Otherwise named
9 Flush
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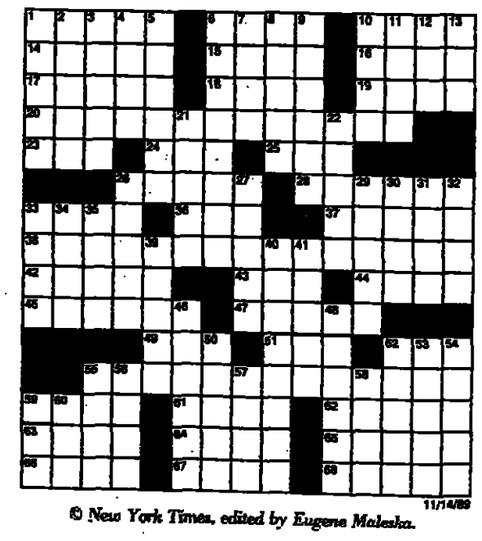
11 Colleen
12 Fruity drink
13 Afternoon gathering
21 Where to find Mocha
22 U. of Maine location
26 Cagney role
27 "Now I —— . . ."
29 Flinch
30 Cake finisher
31 Drought-ridden
32 Celtic tongue
33 "—— boy!"
34 I.o.u.
35 Make over
39 Oil-based
40 Handkerchief marking
41 —— fours (creeping)
46 He played Dr. Cyclops
48 Came down in torrents
50 Wash out
52 Broad necktie
53 Unpackaged
54 Kind of circle or man
55 Witticism
56 Church recess
57 "I could —— horse"
58 Swiss river
59 Bath, for one
60 Turn brown



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Solution to Previous Puzzle

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ARTS / LEISURE

Brooks Brothers Buttons Up 'New' Look

International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — Nostalgia ain't what it used to be. But the 27-year-old Princeton gradnate sighed for the store of his Ivy League youth, when confronted with the refurbished Brooks Brothers on Madison Avenue.

"Surely, they could have just cleaned it up a bit, without making such dramatic changes?" he said.

His reaction to the shiny new escalators rolling through the acres of wood paneling, was much the same as a habitue of a British gen-

SUZY MENKES

tlemen's club facing up to women members: nothing against them in principle, but a high price to pay for progress.

Brooks Brothers is the most discreet of gentlemen's clubs. Its sack suits, button-down collars and tweed sports jackets not only entered the language of fashion. They also became tribal totems for decent, upright Americans. Neither the sloppy, let-it-all-hang-out 1960s, nor the sharp-angled Wall Street yuppies of the 1980s could unbutton Brooks Brothers as a bastion of tradition for the American male.

The face-lift for Brooks Brothers has been done with good intentions. A $7 million refurbishment to the flagship store and ambitious plans for product development followed the acquisition of the 171-year-old establishment by Marks & Spencer PLC, the British store group, in April 1988. The changes, which will ultimately affect all 52 stores in the group, are designed to emphasize the quality and value of the merchandise and bring it into line with modern times by vastly expanding the sportswear. That is currently only 14 percent, but destined to rise to 40 percent, according to the Brooks Brothers president, William V. Roberti. Women's clothing is being similarly expanded, and is expected to rise to 20 percent from 12 percent.

"I am proud of the entire store — I love all my children," says Roberti. "But I am especially pleased that we now have a sports floor and that we now have a separate floor for women."

The visual effect on the 44th Street store has been to take a sepia photograph and present it in glossy full color. Where clothing specimens were once laid out behind glass, framed by the mahogany cabinets in a fusty old-world style, dummy torsos now display the wares. The lights have been turned up, the glass and wood polished up and the merchandise seems more immediately accessible.

The escalators, which run from the back of the store to the second and third floors, have been remarkably well installed and have, according to George Hanley, senior vice president, already increased traffic to the upper floors. It is hard to see why a grand mahogany staircase could not have done the same job while enhancing the store's club image. Elevators, decorated with the Brooks Brothers traditional golden fleece logo, still make their stately way up to the sixth floor (suits and custom made), fifth (overcoats and topcoats and boys wear) fourth (sports coats, blazers, vests and formal wear). The total selling space is 58,000 square feet (about 5,400 square meters).

The major change is to the second floor, now devoted to the concept that men cannot live by suits alone.

"We want to clothe the Brooks Brothers customer at the weekend and do the same for their women in town and country," says Alan Smith, director of Marks & Spencer North America and the Far East (where Brooks Brothers has 31 stores in a joint venture with the Japanese company Daido).

The investment in modernization has cost Marks & Spencer dear. Although sales in the half year ending Sept. 30 increased to £85 million ($136 million) from £67.1 million a year ago, operating earnings dropped by 50 percent to £5 million. New stores have been opened in Columbus, Ohio, and in Chicago, with a relocation of the store in downtown Los Angeles.

The product development from the original Brooks Brothers clothing includes a brushed-cotton weekend version of the famous button-down Oxford cloth shirt, introduced in 1900 by John E. Brooks, the founder's grandson, after seeing the unflappable collar points in England at a polo match. It is Brooks Brothers' top-selling item. More recent innovations are leather trims on sports coats, stadium coats in loden with a tartan lining and vests in the horse-and-hound prints famous as patterns for the unbeatable range of quality ties. There are also products generic to the life of the WASP customer — patchworks of bright corduroy for pants that would be just fine on a Westchester golf course. A new range of novelty sweaters with golf motifs is in more doubtful taste.

Brooks Brothers' reputation has been built on twin immutable values of quality and taste. Its prices are exceptionally good for the standard offered. The average suit sells for $350, with the Brooks Brothers signature roll-back button-hole as expertly constructed as the rest. The Oxford cloth button-down shirt, which the firm claims has never been duplicated, sells at $40.

The escalators are new at Brooks Brothers, Madison Avenue, but the look of classic tailoring (left) remains.

You are never alone in a Brooks Brothers sack suit. You stand shoulder-to-soft-shoulder with a worldwide group of men who believe that fashion, for the sake of it, is flash. But now that a "fashion" element has been introduced into Brooks Brothers, especially in the sportswear and women's ranges, it has to be judged according to fashion aesthetics, and alongside other comparable merchandise. On that basis most of the product development seems uncreative, lacking in design originality, safe and sometimes sorry. The newly introduced fashion jewelry is sub-Chanel and could be bettered all over town. Velvet cocktail dresses or jackets with indeterminate skirts have no design handwriting. Other new goods, like the jazzy tartan boxer shorts (at a give-away $15), the Oxford brogue shoes, the fancy vests and butterscotch or shortbread gifts (from the Marks & Spencer range) seem tailor-made for the store.

It is hard not to think, while prowling round Brooks Brothers, of that other store 30 blocks north on Madison, Ralph Lauren's emporium in the Rhinelander building. That is stuffed to the gills with emblems of old and New England, all selected by a designer who started his design career selling Brooks Brothers ties. Here are the re-colored Ivy League ties; the traditional shetlands in high fashion shades; shoes in a polished conker brown. And here is the magnificent staircase, hung with ancestral portraits, a symbol of a store where the taste — love it or loathe it — is so synchronized it feels like walking into a historic stately home.

Brooks Brothers has a genuine history. It is encapsulated in the archives on display on the mezzanine floor. They include a picture of Abraham Lincoln's funeral cortege (he was shot wearing a Brooks Brothers silk-lined frock coat) passing the store. Presidents Theodore and Franklin D. Roosevelt, Woodrow Wilson and John F. Kennedy were all loyal clients, along with the Duke of Windsor, for dressing gowns, and Clark Gable and Fred Astaire, for shirts and neckwear.

"We are proud to say that President Bush wears clothing from Brooks Brothers, although we don't discuss it," says Hanley. "And when Gerald Ford met Emperor Hirohito, he was wearing one of our morning coats."

The presidential suit — the sack suit — with its unconstructed shoulder line and generous waist, was a revolution when it was first introduced and became the height of style in the 1950s. Fashion has now come full circle and for the 1990s, the high-style Italian suit cut by the king of modern tailoring, Giorgio Armani, replicates the George Bush look.

Meanwhile, Brooks Brothers has introduced a new three-button suit "updated and younger," according to Hanley, for "the customer who is coming in for a three-button suit, as a fashion statement." The store also now stocks a range of English suits, with a stronger shoulder line.

"But we are not going to get rid of the Ivy League suit — you have my promise on that," says Roberti.

We'd better believe it.

Top Records of the Decade

Minimum Fusion, Maximum Blues as Urban Soundtrack

By Mike Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — It is that delicious time to vote for the best records of the year. Critics can once more prove how perceptive they are. Better yet, this year we can go for the decade as well. I've been really looking forward to this. Being an expert is lots of fun.

The best jazz record of the decade is "Tutu" by Miles Davis. Absolutely no doubt about it. It is the sound track to the movie of our lives in the urban centers of the '80s, even the suburbs, the perfect accompaniment to the shame and splendor of our cities. Perhaps because I find both the record and the city more splendid than shameful, I hear it as Parisian, describing a city that is deteriorating at a slower rate than any other I know, where you can still walk for one side of a CD without encountering anything seriously ugly. We have to face the fact, no matter how reluctantly, that for the most part the world walks to a rock beat. If this is so, better Miles than Alice Cooper. We also must admit that quality of life is becoming more minimal, so "Tutu," a minimalist masterpiece, fits on the formal level also. Pardon me while I log off — our cleaning woman cannot come today because of industrial disorder and there are dishes to be done.

Your sexually liberated and infallible critic returns with dishpan hands and the best jazz record of the year. The envelope please — "Trio Jeepy" by Branford Marsalis. It is the perfect music for tearing down the Berlin Wall, which is just what the role of jazz should be. Standards like "Making Whoopee" reflect intuitive, on the border of uncontrollable, energy rather than intellectual diarrhrea. Wandering off-mike, double-timing without notice, irrational stops and starts, boppy snippets, dixieland doodles, cavalier dialogue with septuagenarian bassist Milt Hinton together with its straight-ahead core hints at old forms for the 90s and, best of all, puts the fun back in jazz. Let's pull all the walls down. Now I have to log off again — the jackhammer that has been going in front of my house all morning is getting to me.

Clear of mind now, the best rock record of the decade. Hey now! No doubt here. "Graceland" by Paul Simon. A hummer and a toe-tapper, it is also the most important example of what I'm sure everybody would agree is the most important movement of the '80s — called "World Music." This can be defined as the fusion of everything with anything. Simon put new life in his own music in addition to the planet's by combining rock with elements from the shebeens and dancehalls of South African townships. Peter Gabriel, David Byrne, Youssou N'Dour and a whole bunch of others have been doing something similar with Third World music, but they are obviously not the best.

Christian Rose

John Lee Hooker: The godfather of the Rolling Stones?

For the best rock record of the year, let's give a break to the deserving old road-runner John Lee Hooker for "The Healer." Actually, it's a blues record but it features guest artists Carlos Santana, Bonnie Raitt and Robert Cray and it's a very good blues record indeed. Why honor the Rolling Stones when you can go back to the source? Another factor in its favor is that it will certainly not make anybody else's "best" list. Which is good enough for me. Because this is all fantasy, don't take any of it seriously. We have come to that awful place, "the point." There is no best.

An exception. Earlier I interviewed Jimmy Smith, the organ player, who said that the difference between conceit and "the best" is that he's the best. He's absolutely right, Jimmy Smith is the best.

Let me, as Richard Nixon used to say, make myself perfectly clear. I love every one of the cited albums madly. Buy them all. But, as Jimmy Ford (a butt-kicking saxophone player) used to say, "Good googa mooga!" This is not baseball. Nobody wins a pennant.

All of this heavy-hearted fancy comes from a jury I, you might say, served on last week. Nine experts sat around a table picking the best jazz record of the year for a Parisian record store chain from a list pre-selected by the sales department. We picked it fast, boom, like that. There was not much discussion, except by your humble servant, but even he soon shut up, outnumbered as he was. We chose a good record by a fine Parisian bassist named Ricardo Del Fra ("A Sip Of Your Touch," on Ida), which will as a result have preferential sales display. I'm pleased for Ricardo, but it's not the best. *There is no best.*

I left the jury with a bad taste, not helped by the excellent champagne with which we toasted our intelligent choice. How did I get involved with such madness? Marking numbers next to works of art selected by salesmen. I've got nothing against salesmen, except when they try to become experts, something I'm less and less proud to be. We graded them, like in school. But the nice thing about music is that it's abstract, there are no computer ratings, no statistics, no one bottom line. Somebody's speed is somebody else's cruise. No need for a divorce. Duke Ellington said that there are only two kinds of music, good and bad. That sounds simple, it's even a cliché, how often has it been quoted? How few people understand what he meant? Just a minute. Somebody at the door.

The mailman, providing us with a happy ending. The worst record of the year, in any category, so fearlessly obscene it deserves special mention. Let's hear it for Les Garçons Bouchers, a French punk band. Think I'll call to arrange an interview.

Mondi
LONDON
Harrods.
Chelsea Garden Market.
Whitley's of Bayswater.
PARIS
368, Rue St. Honoré.
59, Rue Bonaparte.
ROME
Piazza di Spagna.
Via Frattina.
Via Appia Nuova.
Piazza San Lorenzo in Lucina.
Cinecitta Due.
DÜSSELDORF
Kö-Galerie.

Kieselstein-Cord: Anthropomorphic Chic

International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — A pair of alligators twists in a primeval embrace, their gold scales overlapping in a dull patina. It looks like a bracelet brought to the 20th century surface from an archaeological dig.

"I wanted to develop a patina so that it looked as though someone has worn it," says Barry Kieselstein-Cord, a cult New York jeweller whose intricately sculpted works are collectors' items.

"I want jewelry to be integrated to the body with no hard edges and I don't like it to look new — it seems gaudy to me," he says of his signature matte and granulated finishes. "I don't listen to the society matrons when they say 'I love your jewelry, but you must make it shiny for me.'"

Kieselstein-Cord holds the high ground between fashion, craft and art. His inspiration is often historical, with classical columns worked into a miniature frieze for a 1980 collection, and carved intaglios, like tiny pictures framed in gold, set as rings or suspended from sporty linked chains.

Or then again, the jewels may be naturalistic: sea horses, or butterflies stretching their wings as earrings; beads of caviar made into a cluster of sculptural forms in 1982. Silver objects, fashioned into a tabletop collection, include foxes's heads, inspired by rambles on the designer's upstate farm, (owned by Kieselstein-Cord and CeCe, his wife and business partner). From these walks come jewels based on shapes of driftwood, shells, feathers.

"I want to open people's eyes to the fact that the most difficult thing is to work in metal, to fill a space with something that doesn't exist, as opposed to framing stones that are in a pre-cut and faceted shape," explains the designer.

Clients loyal and celebrated understand Kieselstein-Cord's mix of high fashion and fine jewelery. His sterling silver belt buckles, introduced in 1976, encircle the variegated waists of Michael Jackson, Oprah Winfrey, Barbra Streisand and Diane Keaton.

One of Kieselstein-Cord's alligator designs.

There is always color in the jewels — watery green tourmalines, amethyst and deep blue lapis: "I love color," he says. "The intensity of a stone can leave a trail of color. But because I am so intricate in sculpture, I try to caress the stone with a shape of my own choosing."

Kieselstein-Cord trained at Parsons School of Design and the American Craft Institute. He started selling his designs to Georg Jensen in Manhattan in 1972 and set up his own company that year. In 1984, Bergdorf Goodman gave him a salon space in the Fifth Avenue store, followed in 1988 by Nieman-Marcus Beverly Hills.

The eclectic collection includes a universal sun-ray symbol, writhing like a Medusa's head of snakes; naturalistic, even romantic, shell and snail earrings; reptilian shapes; and Byzantine-inspired bangles glowing with dark stones.

The designer says that he sometimes gets "furious resistance" to the new. When the intaglio "alligator" collection was first introduced in 1985, it took three years to sell the first piece. This is now the largest selling line. Inspired by a pet he kept as a child and done "purely for humor," the alligator grew beyond the initial idea. The models took a year to make and the bracelet sells at $9,950. Kieselstein-Cord's prices range from $1,000 to $500,000 with $3,500 an average sale.

"Every single design I have ever made is in current production," he says. I wanted to bring an extra dimension of art to what I do and we still constantly sell those early designs. It is terribly gratifying."

— SUZY MENKES

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NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
CmbEn	55852	39¾	25½	39	+13½
Flemng	24761	30⅝	29¾	30	—⅛
GtNNk	21744	61¼	60½	61⅛	—¾
Merck	20707	80¾	75¼	75⅞	—4⅛
PhilMr s	16418	42¼	41⅝	42⅛	+⅜
AmExp	15985	34⅝	34	34⅜	—⅛
Unisys	15967	13⅝	13	13⅛	—⅜
Avon	15599	36¼	35	35	—1½
OcciPet	15537	29⅜	28⅝	29	—⅞
IBM	14279	98⅝	97¾	98¼	+⅛
GlbM n	12577	3¼	2⅞	3¼	+⅛
GenEl	11328	56	54⅝	55⅝	+1⅛
AT&T	11262	44¼	43½	43¾	—⅜
CmpAs s	11156	11⅜	10¾	11¼	+⅜
TexUtil	10701	35¼	34⅞	35⅛	+¼

Market Sales

NYSE 4 p.m. volume	140,750,000
NYSE prev. cons. close	157,333,720
Amex 4 p.m. volume	10,290,000
Amex prev. cons. close	12,510,000
NASDAQ 4 p.m. volume	109,207,400
NASDAQ prev. 4 p.m. volume	109,047,200
NYSE volume up	71,351,000
NYSE volume down	52,317,300
Amex volume up	3,672,000
Amex volume down	3,441,900
NASDAQ volume up	n.a.
NASDAQ volume down	n.a.

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	188.59	187.43	188.22	+0.32
Industrials	224.13	222.86	223.83	+0.48
Transp.	174.96	173.69	174.48	+0.52
Utilities	94.99	94.42	94.95	+0.09
Finance	161.31	160.41	161.12	+0.04

Monday's MARKET DIARY

Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	257	295
Declined	331	274
Unchanged	270	271
Total Issues	840	840
New Highs	16	12
New Lows	25	26

NASDAQ Index

	Close	Ch'ge	Week Ago	Month Ago
Composite	455.94	—0.25	448.02	460.98
Industrials	442.69	—0.49	432.05	445.59
Finance	530.54	—1.03	528.36	543.44
Insurance	548.80	+1.64	538.27	528.54
Utilities	730.37	+2.17	719.10	746.36
Banks	428.87	—1.64	431.51	485.35
Transp.	473.50	—0.54	467.25	475.19

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
EcnBv	10159	18½	18	18¼	+⅛
NelsnH	4475	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
NY Tim	4082	25⅛	24⅝	24¾	—¾
ENSCO	2478	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
Amdhl	2206	11⅝	11	11⅜	—⅛
TexAir	2203	12⅛	11¾	12⅛	+⅜
PegGld	2134	14	13⅝	13⅞	+⅜
CarnCr	1874	20½	19⅞	19⅞	—⅜
WangB	1665	5⅝	5¼	5⅜	
Valspar	1605	30½	30¼	30½	—⅛
Coron	1498	8⅝	8⅜	8½	—⅛
Diasonc	1457	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
FruitL	1423	12⅞	12⅝	12¾	+⅛
Hasbro	1390	22½	22¼	22½	
BAT In	1335	12⅝	12½	12½	

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Ch'ge
Bonds	93.33	+0.01
Utilities	94.93	+0.23
Industrials	91.73	—0.21

NYSE Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	815	991
Declined	677	557
Unchanged	467	404
Total Issues	1959	1952
New Highs	49	54
New Lows	51	52

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Sh'rt
Nov. 10	276,484	421,918	4,053
Nov. 9	290,130	516,423	2,572
Nov. 8	354,053	495,751	4,668
Nov. 7	494,112	614,976	3,654
Nov. 6	275,955	722,577	3,057

*Included in the sales figures

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	2627.46	2648.36	2602.05	2626.43	+ 0.82
Trans	1205.01	1221.91	1196.12	1210.53	+ 7.12
Util	220.76	221.71	219.44	220.82	— 0.13
Comp	1005.13	1014.35	996.65	1006.31	+ 1.83

Standard & Poor's Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Industrials	388.15	385.15	387.03	+0.58
Transp.	275.34	272.01	273.74	+0.79
Utilities	143.53	142.68	143.27	+0.19
Finance	32.66	32.36	32.52	—0.03
SP 500	340.51	337.51	339.55	+0.45
SP 100	316.92	314.48	315.82	—0.31

NASDAQ Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	828	1,036
Declined	1,053	803
Unchanged	2,471	2,540
Total Issues	4,352	4,349

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
372.10	370.89	371.70	+0.33

Greek Stocks Fall on Concern Over Elections

Reuters

ATHENS — The Athens stock market took a battering Monday as political uncertainty and moves to slow down bank lending weakened prices.

The general index closed 5.4 points down at 443.2, the lowest level since mid-September and a fall of 14.7 percent since an inconclusive general election Nov. 5. Unless politicians can form a government, a December election, the third this year, is likely, and this could create more uncertainty.

Bank shares led the way down. The Bank of Greece said last week that commercial banks could exceed their third-quarter lending levels by no more than 5 percent in the fourth quarter.

New York Stock Prices Edge Higher

United Press International

NEW YORK — Stock prices closed slightly higher Monday in moderate trading on the New York Stock Exchange, after a mid-afternoon gain in blue chips was erased by a gloomy earnings forecast from a major pharmaceutical company.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which closed 21.92 points higher Friday, inched up 0.82 of a point to close at 2,626.43.

The broad market retained its gains on optimism about a prime rate cut by major U.S. banks. Among broader market gauges, the New York Stock Exchange composite index rose 0.32 to 188.22 and Standard & Poor's 500-stock index gained 0.45 to 339.55. The price of an average share gained 6 cents.

Advances led declines about 9-7, while Big Board volume rose to 140.75 million shares from 131.85 million traded Friday, when trading opened an hour late because of a fire in the building housing some of the New York and American stock exchanges' computer operations.

"The Dow industrials lost their afternoon gains largely on the disappointing announcement from Merck," said Eugene Peroni, chief technical analyst at Janney Montgomery Scott Inc. in Philadelphia, referring to reports about the big chemicals concern. "That drove the rest of the blue chips down."

Reports said Merck would take a charge against fourth-quarter earnings for hiring 800 more workers in its sales division. The company also was quoted in the reports as saying research and sales costs would slow profit growth. The stock fell almost $4 after the news.

The broad market retained its strength despite the drop in blue chip prices. Mr. Peroni said investors were pinning "considerable hopes" on a prime-rate cut by major banks following the half-point cut to 10 percent by the trendsetting Southwest Bank of St. Louis. "The market could respond very vigorously on the upside to such an announcement," he said.

Combustion Engineering was the most active NYSE issue, soaring 13½ to 39 after reporting that it would be taken over by the Swiss-Swedish giant, ABB Asea Brown Boveri, for $40 a share, way above where the stock had been trading.

Great Northern Nekoosa followed, down ¾ to 61⅜ after reports said the company had rejected the hostile bid from Georgia-Pacific.

Among other takeover-related issues, Avon was down 1½ to 35 after reports Monday quoted a company spokesman as saying the company was not for sale.

MCA surged 5⅝ to 67½ on increased takeover speculation and Dallas Corp. soared 9½ to 23⅜ after reports that it had agreed to a $24-a-share takeover by Bessemer Securities Corp., far above its recent levels.

In the blue-chip sector, AT&T fell ⅜ to 43¾ while IBM rose ⅛ to 98¼.

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France Presse Closing prices in local currencies. Nov. 13

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ABN Bank	41.90	42
ACF Holding	37.80	36.50
Aegon	106.10	106.40
Ahold	120.40	118.50
Akzo	127.20	126.30
AMEV	55.80	56.20
A'Dam Rubber	6.20	6.20
Amro Bank	78.60	78.70
Bols	175.50	172
Buhrmann Tett	62.90	63
BVG	28.50	29.20
Center Parcs	62.30	62.50
CSM	78	78.80
DAF	44.70	44.10
DSM	112	113
Elsevier	74.90	73.70
Fokker	41.80	41
Gist-Brocades	34.40	34.60
Heineken	120.80	120.20
Hoogovens	80.90	79.70
Hunter Douglas	110.50	110
IHC Caland	33	33.10
Inter Mueller	100.30	100
KLM	46.40	46.30
KNP	47.80	47.90
Nat Neder	64.90	65.60
Nedlloyd	87.20	85.90
NMB Bank	44.10	44.80
Oce Grinten	299	300
Pakhoed	129.40	129.40
Philips	48.70	49
Robeco	106.60	105.70
Rodamco	81	80.70
Rolinco	107.40	106.10
Rorento	60.30	60.20
Royal Dutch	137.50	136.60
Unilever	147.80	146.90
Van Ommeren	30.70	30.40
VMF Stork	40	39.50
VNU	105.30	103
Wessanen	64	64.30
Wolters/Kluwer	43.60	43.80

CBS Gen'l Trend Index : 179.50
Previous : 178.70

Markets Closed

The stock markets in Brussels and Madrid were closed Monday for a holiday.

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
AEG	248.50	246.50
Allianz Hldg	2088	2080
Altana Ind	403	411
Aska Dt. Kfhs	815	742
BASF	269.50	268
Bayer	280.80	280.20
Bay. Hypo bank	382	375
Bay. Vereinsbank	369	366
BBC	637	635
BHF	400	400
BMW	533	533
Commerzbank	254.50	257.50
Continental	335	343
Daimler-Benz	682	660
Degussa	492	480
Dt Babcock	217	206
Deutsche Bank	682.50	668
Dresdner Bank	345.50	336.50
Feldmuehle	560	550.50
Harpener	510	490
Henkel	529	533
Hochtief	980	985
Hoechst	268.80	264.50
Hoesch	247	234
Holzmann	1200	1140
Horten	323	310
Hussel	720	728
Ind Wke Karls	315	297
Kali Salz	225	223.20
Karstadt	642.50	635
Kaufhof	480	465
KHD Kloeckner	181	174.50
Kloeckner Werke	154	151
Krupp Stahl	194.50	190
Linde	782	745
Lufthansa	182.20	179
MAN AG	393	352
Mannesmann	258	241.50
Metallgesell	479.50	465.50
Muench Rueck	2400	2380
Nixdorf	313	315
PKI	270	270
Porsche	761	765
Preussag	315	311.50
PWA Papier	290	284
RWE	333	330
Rheinmetall	373	370
Schering	755	745
SEL	320.50	319
Siemens	587	562.50
Thyssen AG	232.50	224.50
Varta	380	378
Veba	342	340
VEW	183.50	180.50
Viag	315.20	310.50
Volkswagen	451	439
Wella Vz	615.50	609

Commerzbank Index : 1906.10
Previous : 1862.80
FAZ Index : 648.59
Previous : 634.84

Helsinki

	Close	Prev.
Amer A	149	138
Enso-Gutzeit	28.50	28.50
K.O.P.	51	52
Kymmene	95.10	98.40
Nokia	92	93
Pohjola	205	210
Stockmann	199	198
Utd Paper	117	117
Wartsila	340	345

Unitas Index : 634.40
Previous : 646.50

Hong Kong

	Close	Prev.
Bk East Asia	16.50	16.50
Cathay Pacific	8.15	8.30
Cavendish Int'l	7.15	7.15
Cheung Kong	9.25	9.20
China Light Pwr	14.10	14.10
Dairy Farm Int'l	7.45	7.55
Hang Lung Dev	5.10	5.10
Hang Seng Bank	23.60	23.30
Henderson Land	5.45	5.60
HK Air Eng.	22.50	22.60
HK China Gas	20.60	20.80
HK Electric	7.55	7.50
HK Land	8.65	8.60
HK Realty Trust	4.70	4.70
HK Shang Bank	7.10	7.10
HK Shang Hils	5.05	5.10
HK Telecomm	4.57	4.62
HK Ferry	5.70	5.65
Hutch Whampoa	8.75	8.80
Hysan Dev	1.32	1.33
Jardine Math.	24.20	24.30
Jardine Str Hld	13.80	14
Kowloon Motor	7.05	7.05
Mandarin Orient	5.25	5.30
Miramar Hotel	7.40	7.55
New World Dev	11.40	11.50
SHK Props	12.40	12.30
Stelux	2.87	2.90
Swire Pac A	16.10	16.20
Tai Cheung Pros	4.25	4.40
TVE	0.96	0.98
Wharf Hold	8	8
Wing On Co	8.05	8.15
Winsor Ind.	8.10	8.20
World Int'l	3.70	3.70

Hang Seng Index : 2766.33
Previous : 2776.86

Johannesburg

	Close	Prev.
AECI	1710	1710
Altech	7450	7500
Anglo Amer Corp	10275	10125
Barlows	4100	4050
Blyvoor	1300	1300
Buffels	6000	6000
GFSA	9200	9025
Harmony	2375	2375
Highveld Steel	1450	1500
Kloof	4400	4300
Nedbank Grp	1060	1050
Rusplat	7750	7525
SA Brews	2575	2525
St Helena	3650	3625
Sasol	1115	1115
Welkom	2650	2800
Western Deep	16200	15700

Composite Stock Index : 2791
Previous : 2768

London

	Close	Prev.
Allied Lyons	4.62	4.66
Anglo Am Gld	41.87	41.87
AA Corp	16.68	16.32
Asda-MFI Gp	1.35	1.34
Ass Brit Foods	3.97	3.97
Barclays	5.13	5.18
Bass	9.89	9.88
B.A.T.	7.82	7.80
Blue Circle	2.27	2.27
BOC Group	4.24	4.24
Boots	2.86	2.86
Bowater	4.28	4.30
BAe	5.20	5.32
BAA	3.68	3.67
Brit Airways	1.99	1.96
British Gas	1.97	1.98
BP	2.93	3.00
British Steel	1.26	1.26
Brit Telecom	2.59	2.56
BTR	4.33	4.33
Burmah Oil	6.95	6.85
Cable Wire	4.90	5.00
Cadbury Sch	3.58	3.58
Charter Cons	4.95	4.97
Comm Union	4.63	4.66
Cons Gold Fds	N.Q.	
Cookson	2.73	2.73
Courtaulds	3.60	3.57
Dalgety	3.75	3.73
De Beers	14.12	14
Dixons	1.05	1.06
Driefontein	13.87	13.50
Fisons	3.36	3.34
Gateway	1.83	1.82
Gen Acc F	10.50	10.58
GEC	2.25	2.31
GKN	3.84	3.88
Glaxo	14.80	14.67
Grand Met	5.33	5.35
Gt Univ Stores	15	15
GRE	2.20	2.25
Guinness	5.84	5.87
Hanson Tr	2.26	2.25
Hawker Sidd	6.43	6.45
ICI	11.07	11.10
Jaguar	8.27	8.28
Kingfisher	3.76	3.82
Land Sec	5.76	5.73
Legal Gen Grp	3.82	3.84
Lloyds Bank	4.15	4.10
Lonrho	2.68	2.63
Lucas Ind	5.85	5.80
Marks Sp	1.95	1.96
Maxwell	2.36	2.27
MB Group	1.92	1.90
Midland Bk	3.38	3.42
NatWest	3.25	3.29
Pearson Grp	7.05	6.95
P and O	5.65	5.68
Pilkington	2.41	2.39
Plessey	N.Q.	—
Prudential	2.08	2.07
Racal Elec	2.29	2.32
Randfontein S	N.Q.	62.00
Rank Org	8.50	8.53
Reed Int'l	4.07	4.10
Reuters	9.04	8.91
Rolls Royce	1.63	1.64
Royal Dutch	41.37	42.20
RTZ	5.25	5.30
Saatchi	3.23	3.33
Sainsbury	2.48	2.54
Sears Holds	1.08	1.09
Shell	4.20	4.25
Siebe	5.55	5.45
STC	2.60	2.61
Std Chart Bk	4.95	5.00
Storehouse	1.12	1.11
Sun Alliance	3.05	3.07
Tate and Lyle	2.72	2.74
Tesco	1.95	1.94
Thorn EMI	7.48	7.59
T.I. Group	3.70	3.74
Trafalgar Hse	3.34	3.30
THF	2.86	2.90
Ultramar	3.40	3.44
Unilever	6.48	6.40
Utd Biscuits	3.55	3.56
Vickers	2.10	2.12
Wellcome	7.15	7.10
Woolworth	61.20	57.90

F.T. 30 Index : 1771.40
Previous : 1773.00
F.T.S.E. 100 Index : 2213.20
Previous : 2214.70

Milan

	Close	Prev.
Banca Comm	4870	4790
Bastogi	361	362
Cigahotels	4370	4285
CIR	4930	4825
Cred Ital	2620	2538
Eridania	7690	7475
Ferruzzi Fin.	2840	2860
Ferruzzi Agr.	2480	2420
Fiat SPA	10750	10605
Generali	41450	41200
IFI	23400	23000
Italcem	11840	11700
Italgas	2739	2680
Italmobiliare	17690	17290
Mediobanca	26580	25700
Montedison	1970	1950
NBA	1835	1835
Olivetti	7900	7820
Pirelli	3045	3030
RAS	27700	27400
Rinascente	6950	6780
Saipem	2335	2315
SIP	2995	2946
SME	4080	4049
Snia	2790	2753
Standa	30250	29900
Stet	4370	4314
Toro Assi Risp	20880	20620

MIB current index : 1101
Previous : 1090

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Accor	803	800
Air Liquide	607	605
Av Dassault	597	600
Bancaire	506	505
BIC	700	690
Bongrain	2930	2950
Bouygues	667	657
BSN-GD	695	698
Carrefour	3335	3349
Cerus	415	415
C.G.E.	470	465.20
Chargeurs	1050	1056
Club Med	571	564
Dumez	888	874
Elf-Aquitaine	486	484
Europe 1	870	840
Gen. Eaux	2044	2013
Hachette	369.50	370
Havas	1326	1327
Imetal	319	322
Lafarge Coppee	1431	1400
Legrand	3223	3204
Oreal (L')	4415	4340
L.V.M.H.	4835	4810
Matra	405	401
Merlin Gerin	4300	4220
Michelin	164	164.20
Moulinex	141	132.60
Occidentale	771	771
Paribas	603	609
Pernod-Ricard	1405	1415
Perrier	1899	1846
Peugeot	816	816
Printemps (Au)	693	674
Radiotechnique	556	550
Redoute (La)	3380	3370
Roussel Uclaf	2414	2410
Saint Gobain	637	647
Sanofi	986	990
Skis Rossignol	1015	1010
Societ. Generale	475	474.80
Suez	396.30	395
Telemecanique	N.A.	4030
Thomson-CSF	173.10	173.50
Total	467	464
Valeo	808	789

CAC 40 Index : — 0.05%
Previous : + 1.07%

Sao Paulo

Nov. 10

	Close	Prev.
Banco do Brasil	0.30	0.30
Bradesco	0.06	0.07
Brahma	0.03	0.03
Paranapanema	0.05	0.05
Petrobras	2.54	2.56
Varig	0.70	0.74

Bovespa index : 38578
Previous : N.A.

Singapore

	Close	Prev.
Cerebos	5.20	5.15
City Dev.	3.74	3.70
DBS	9.90	10
Fraser Neave	8.45	8.40
Genting	6.80	6.80
Harrisons Plant	1.89	1.89
Haw Par	2.78	2.77
Hume	2.38	2.05
Inchcape	5.15	5.15
Keppel	5.55	5.55
KL Kepong	3.46	3.46
Lum Chang	1.44	1.43
Malayan Banks	7.10	7.25
OCBC	9.15	9.25
OUB	4.02	4
OUE	7.75	7.60
Sembawang	4.82	4.86
Shangri-la	8.40	8.50
Sime Darby	3.58	3.60
SIA	13.60	13.60
S'pore Land	14.70	14.90
S'pore Press	8.30	8.30
Sing Steamship	3.78	3.72
Straits Trading	3.42	3.48
UOB	5.20	5.20
United Overseas	2.01	2.02

Straits Times Ind. : 1336.44
Previous : 1331.97

Stockholm

	Close	Prev.
AGA	275	270
Alfa Laval	193	193
Asea	436	432
Astra -A	317	315
Atlas Copco	270	270
Electrolux B	265	263
Ericsson	844	849
Esselte-A	230	230
Handelsbanken	127	127
Pharmacia-A	160	160
Norsk Hydro	146	144
Saab-Scania	270	265
Sandvik	305	312
SCA-A	128	128
S-E. Banken	97.50	98
Skandia Int-A	280	280
Skanska	332	335
SKF	135	138
Stora	320	318
Swedish Match B	N.A.	—
Volvo	458	456

Affaersvaerlden : 1193.90
Previous : 1194.60

Sydney

	Close	Prev.
ANZ	5.50	5.46
BHP	8.98	9.02
Boral	3.52	3.50
Bougainville	1.75	2
Coles Myer	8.60	8.60
Comalco	3.80	3.75
CRA	10.95	10.95
CSR	5.12	5.08
Dunlop	4.76	4.76
Elders IXL	2.30	2.42
ICI Australia	6.12	6.12
Magellan	1.99	1.85
MIM	2.36	2.37
Nat Aust Bank	6.70	6.72
News Corp	12.25	12.30
N Broken Hill	2.76	2.74
Poseidon	2.70	2.66
QCT Resources	1.40	1.39
Santos	2.92	2.92
Thomas Nation	2.92	2.92
Western Mining	6.20	6.26
Westpac Banking	4.86	4.88
Woodside	2.95	2.96

All ordinaries index : 1624.40
Previous : 1650.80

Tokyo

	Close	Prev.
Akai Electr	770	774
Asahi Chemical	1230	1220
Asahi Glass	2280	2300
Bank of Tokyo	1770	1790
Bridgestone	1960	1960
Canon	1780	1780
Casio	1440	1460
C.Itoh	1090	1070
Dai Nippon Print	2350	2350
Daiwa House	2370	2360
Daiwa Securities	2270	2280
Fanuc	7360	7350
Fuji Bank	3210	3200
Fuji Photo	4540	4530
Fujitsu	1450	1450
Hitachi	1460	1470
Hitachi Cable	1250	1240
Honda	1820	1830
Ito Yokado	4560	4540
Japan Air Lines	16200	16200
Kajima	2330	2280
Kansai Power	4540	4480
Kawasaki Steel	822	801
Kirin Brewery	2060	2080
Komatsu	1410	1350
Kubota	1250	1240
Kyocera	5280	5240
Matsu Elec Inds	2260	2240
Matsu Elec Wks	2220	2210
Mitsubishi Bk	3100	3100
Mitsubishi Kasei	1020	1000
Mitsubishi Elec	1050	1040
Mitsubishi Hev	1140	1140
Mitsubishi Corp	1590	1610
Mitsui and Co	1180	1180
Mitsukoshi	2450	2450
Mitsumi	1030	1040
NEC	1730	1730
NGK Insulators	1600	1620
Nikko Securities	1860	1860
Nippon Kogaku	1470	1440
Nippon Oil	1580	1570
Nippon Steel	743	737
Nippon Yusen	1090	1100
Nissan	1500	1490
Nomura Sec	3330	[illegible]
NTT (Fr Suisse)	1320	[illegible]
Olympus Optical	1575	[illegible]
Pioneer	5600	[illegible]
Ricoh	1210	[illegible]
Sanyo Elec	861	[illegible]
Sharp	1480	[illegible]
Shimazu	1440	[illegible]
Shinetsu Chem	1740	1740
Sony	8230	[illegible]
Sumitomo Bk	3390	[illegible]
Sumitomo Chem	882	[illegible]
Sumi Marine	1560	[illegible]
Sumitomo Metal	735	[illegible]
Taisei Corp	1620	[illegible]
Taisho Marine	1550	[illegible]
Takeda Chem	2390	[illegible]
TDK	5550	[illegible]
Teijin	935	[illegible]
Tokyo Marine	2180	2150
Tokyo Elec Pw	5850	[illegible]
Toppan Printing	2130	2150
Toray Ind.	995	990
Toshiba	1210	1210
Toyota	2600	[illegible]
Yamaichi Sec	1560	1860

Nikkei 225 : 35750
Previous : 35663
New Index : 2700
Previous : 2692

Zurich

	Close	Prev.
Adia	8150	[illegible]
Alusuisse	1326	[illegible]
Bank Leu	3225	[illegible]
Brown Boveri	5220	[illegible]
Ciba Geigy	3750	3770
Credit Suisse	2490	2512
Elektrow	2850	[illegible]
Fischer	1770	[illegible]
Interdiscount	3800	[illegible]
Jacob Suchard	6270	[illegible]
Jelmoli	2375	[illegible]
Landis Gyr	1335	[illegible]
Moevenpick	5350	[illegible]
Nestle	8250	[illegible]
Oerlikon-B	1080	[illegible]
Pargesa Hld	1545	1500
Roche Holding B	3480	3480
Sandoz	2020	[illegible]
Schindler	5400	[illegible]
Sulzer	520	530
Surveillance	4840	4825
Swissair	1210	[illegible]
SBC	340	341
Swiss Reinsur	2150	2150
Swiss Volksbank	1785	1775
Union Bank	3645	3675
Winterthur	4675	4650
Zurich Ins	2185	2180

SBS Index : 643.10
Previous : 642.90

Toronto

Nov. 13

Canadian stocks via AP

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
6940	Abti Prce	$14⅜	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
103250	Agnico E	$11⅞	11	11¼	+ ⅜
34595	Air Canada	$12¾	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
13356	Alb Energy	$19¾	19¼	19¾	+ ⅛
174833	A Barick	$37⅛	37	37⅛	+ ⅛
15334	Atco I f	$10⅝	10½	10½	
170907	BCE Inc	$42⅞	42⅜	42⅝	
19448	BCED	135	130	130	— 5
3942	BC Gas	$15	14⅞	15	
66155	BP Canada	$21	20⅝	21	+ ⅜
72808	Bl Bk Nkll	228	215	220	—10
121091	Bank N S	$18⅞	17⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
6425	Baton	$13½	13⅛	13⅛	
29717	BCE Mobl	$33	32⅝	32⅝	+ ⅛
6100	Bramalea	$22½	21¾	22	— ½
16550	BC Phone	$17½	17⅜	17½	+ ⅛
036100	CAE	$11	10⅞	10⅞	
2500	CCL A	$13	12⅞	12⅞	
11200	CCL B f	$13	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅛
187900	Campeau	$6⅛	5⅝	6	— ⅜
5443	C Nor West	430	420	420	—10
3320	C Packrs	$17⅞	17⅜	17⅞	
34060	Cl Bk Com	$32	31⅞	31⅞	
100	CP Forest	$37⅞	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅛
70828	CP Ltd	$24⅝	23⅞	24⅛	— ⅛
6257	CTire A f	$24⅝	24½	24⅝	+ ⅛
2200	Canfor	$26⅛	26½	26⅝	— ⅛
1300	Celanese	$27⅞	27⅛	27½	+ ⅜
1800	Celanes 1 p	$29½	29½	29½	+ 1
1229	Cntrl Cap	$11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
42750	Cineplex	$13⅛	12⅞	13	— ⅛
300	Conwest A	$13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
771266	Corona A f	$10⅛	10	10	+ ⅛
400	Crownx	$15⅝	15	15⅝	+ ⅛
1800	Denison A p	480	470	480	+10
27124	Denison B f	465	460	465	
10200	Derlan	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
16085	Dicknsn A f	$6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
300	Dicknsn B	$6	6	6	+ ⅛
66362	Dofasco	$25⅝	25½	25½	— ⅛
250	Du Pont A	$27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅛
2375	Dylex A f	$10½	10¼	10½	+ ⅛
4700	Enfield	$6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
82000	Equity Svr A	395	380	385	
100	FCA Intl	$10	10	10	
62500	FPI Ltd	$6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
35975	Fed Ind A	$14½	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
1220	Fed Pion	$15	14½	15	
1000	F City Fin	$12½	12½	12½	
200	Fiet CCan A	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
2890	Fiet C Inv	$21½	21⅛	21½	
700	FSesn HI f	$39	38½	38½	— 1
2200	Gendis A	$23	23	23	— ⅛
500	Gibraltar	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
14100	Goldcorp f	$5⅝	5	5⅝	+ ⅛
51	Hayes D	$13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
42550	Hees Intl	$28⅞	28⅛	28⅝	— ⅛
346024	Hemlo Gld	$19⅝	19½	19½	+ ⅛
1928	Hollinger f	$11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	
314350	Horsham f	$11½	11	11⅜	+ ⅛
12700	H Bay Co	$32⅝	32⅜	32⅝	+ ⅛
56336	Imasco L	$37½	37⅛	37⅜	— ⅛
6600	Interhome	$47	46⅝	46⅞	— ½
100	Ipsco	$18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
8200	Ivaco A f	$11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	
4200	Jannock	$19¾	19½	19⅝	
150	Kerr Add	$20½	20⅛	20½	+ ⅛
36370	Labatt	$24½	24⅛	24⅜	
3500	Loblaw Co	$14⅛	14	14	+ ⅛
49400	Mackenzie	$9⅝	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
14900	Magna A f	$9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
462896	Mclan H X	$11⅞	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
2050	Mark Res	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
700	Minnova	$20	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
21632	Molson A f	$39⅛	39	39	
1832	Molson B	$39	39	39	
8650	Noma A f	$13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	+ ⅛
14450	Noranda F	$14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
21175	Noranda I	$24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	
5475	Norcen	$25¼	25	25⅛	— ⅛
94457	Nova Cor f	$8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
146450	Onex C I	$14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅛
23000	Oshawa A f	$31⅝	31½	31½	
10075	PWA Corp	$14½	14⅝	14½	
2500	Paurin A f	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
863898	Placer Dm	$22½	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
132930	Poco Pete	$8⅝	8¼	8⅛	— ⅛
7100	Que Sturg a	159	151	155	+ 5
157480	Rayrock f	$10½	10¼	10½	+ ⅛
4100	Renisanc	$23	22¾	23	
3040	Rogers A	$117	117	117	+ 1
7228	Rogers B f	$97	96½	97	+ ½
11600	Rothman	$72	72	72	+ ½
91908	Royal Bnk	$49⅞	49⅝	49⅞	
44833	RY Trco	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
10577	Sceptre R	485	475	485	— 5
28400	Scotts f	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
9600	Sears Can	$13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	
3500	SHL Systm	$10⅛	10½	10⅜	— ⅛
11425	Shell Can	$40⅞	39⅞	40⅝	+ ⅛
900	Sherritt	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
14200	Southam	$31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	
3400	Spar Aero f	$10⅛	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
171130	Stelco A	$20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
13960	TCC Bev	$11½	11⅛	11½	+ ⅛
1000	Teck Cor A	$27	26⅞	27	+ ⅛
227029	Teck B f	$26⅜	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
117347	ThomCor	$16⅛	16	16⅛	— ⅛
76283	Tor Dm Bk	$21⅝	21⅜	21½	— ⅛
700	Torstar B f	$33⅞	33⅛	33⅝	
34651	TrnAlta U	$14	13⅞	14	— ⅛
72500	TrCan PL	$17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛
18621	Trimac	495	490	490	+10
13867	Trilon A	$21	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
4750	Trizec A f	$25⅛	25	25	— 1
192300	Turbo	52	51	51	— 2
6389	Unicorp A f	$6½	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
600	U Enfrise	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
1400	Weston	$41⅞	41⅜	41⅞	+ ¼
88290	Woodwd A	240	235	240	+19

Total sales 23,599,546 shares

	Close	Previous
TSE 300 Index:	3,949.69	3,943.68

Montreal

Nov. 13

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
60272	Bank Mont	$34	33⅞	33⅞	
140	BombrdrA	$16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
11335	BombrdrB	$16⅜	16⅛	16½	
2400	CB Pak	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
173880	Cambior	$15½	14½	14⅞	+ ½
19825	Cascades	506	05⅞	05⅞	
5694	DomTxtA	$15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛
600	Donohue	$11½	11½	11½	
2364	Memotec	$10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
75852	NatBk Cda	$13⅝	13⅛	13⅜	— ⅛
6450	Noverco	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
63900	Power Corp	$16	15⅞	15	+ ⅛
2319	Provigo	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
940	Quebecor A	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
13465	Quebecor B	$14½	14¼	14⅜	— ⅛
7130	Videotron	$17	16⅞	17	

Total Sales 5,123,077 shares.

	Close	Previous
Industrials Index:	1,635.91	1,642.10

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U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

Nov. 13

Grains

WHEAT (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
4.40½	3.78	Dec	4.05½	4.05½	4.01¾	4.02	—.02½
4.43	3.87	Mar	4.10½	4.11	4.05½	4.05½	—.04¼
4.32	3.70	May	3.91	3.91½	3.86½	3.87¼	—.04
3.85	3.42¼	Jul	3.61	3.63	3.56	3.56¼	—.05
3.73	3.48	Sep	3.67	3.67¾	3.61	3.61	—.06¼
3.78½	3.56	Dec	3.78	3.78½	3.71½	3.71½	—.06½

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 16,566
Prev. Day Open Int. 52,658 up 1,276

CORN (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
2.95	2.18½	Dec	2.38	2.39½	2.38	2.38¼	+.00¾
2.86½	2.26	Mar	2.42½	2.43	2.41½	2.41¾	+.00¼
2.89½	2.30	May	2.46½	2.47	2.45½	2.45½	
2.85	2.31	Jul	2.49½	2.50¼	2.48½	2.48¾	
2.71	2.29	Sep	2.43½	2.44	2.42½	2.42½	—.00¼
2.63½	2.22	Dec	2.40¼	2.40½	2.39	2.39¼	—.00½
2.55	2.41	Mar				2.46	—.00½

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 54,058
Prev. Day Open Int.198,011 up 2,653

SOYBEANS (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
7.93	5.40	Nov	5.77	5.78¼	5.75¾	5.78	+.02¼
7.67	5.51	Jan	5.90½	5.91	5.88	5.90½	+.02½
7.74	5.63½	Mar	6.03	6.04	6.01	6.03¾	+.03
7.78	5.73½	May	6.12	6.14½	6.11½	6.14¼	+.02¾
7.31	5.78½	Jul	6.19½	6.21½	6.19	6.21¼	+.03¼
7.05	5.78	Aug	6.21½	6.23	6.21	6.22	+.03
6.60	5.68	Sep	6.10	6.10	6.08	6.08	+.03½
6.60	5.64½	Nov	6.05	6.06½	6.03¼	6.05¾	+.07¾
6.14½	5.87	Jan	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.15	+.01½

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 37,787
Prev. Day Open Int. 95,028 up 115

SOYBEAN MEAL (CBT) 100 tons- dollars per ton

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
260.00	175.50	Dec	185.50	186.00	185.10	185.50	+.20
230.00	175.50	Jan	183.80	184.70	183.80	184.30	+.50
249.20	175.20	Mar	183.50	184.30	183.30	183.70	+.20
230.50	174.50	May	182.70	182.70	181.80	182.20	+.20
208.00	174.00	Jul	182.00	182.20	181.30	181.80	+.60
188.00	173.50	Aug	181.70	181.90	181.00	181.00	+.80
185.00	171.50	Sep	181.70	181.70	180.50	181.00	+.30
180.00	174.00	Oct	181.50	181.50	180.50	180.50	
180.50	174.00	Dec	181.50	181.50	181.00	181.20	+.70

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 16,490
Prev. Day Open Int. 65,162 up 457

SOYBEAN OIL (CBT) 60,000 lbs- dollars per 100 lbs.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
28.05	18.13	Dec	19.80	20.00	19.77	19.99	+.20
25.45	18.35	Jan	20.05	20.25	20.02	20.23	+.21
25.85	18.78	Mar	20.50	20.66	20.43	20.65	+.19
26.05	19.20	May	20.80	21.02	20.80	21.01	+.23
25.80	19.50	Jul	21.11	21.32	21.05	21.32	+.22
23.90	19.50	Aug	21.20	21.20	21.15	21.30	+.20
21.70	19.50	Sep				21.32	+.19
21.25	20.00	Oct	21.35	21.35	21.35	21.42	+.20
21.30	20.10	Dec	21.40	21.50	21.35	21.47	+.15
20.95	20.45	Jan				21.47	+.15

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 23,531
Prev. Day Open Int. 70,364 up 2,709

Livestock

CATTLE (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
75.75	62.00	Dec	74.90	74.95	74.65	74.92	
75.57	69.80	Feb	74.72	74.80	74.50	74.67	—.05
75.57	70.80	Apr	74.67	74.77	74.55	74.67	
73.45	69.75	Jun	71.67	71.80	71.65	71.70	
71.95	69.12	Aug	70.10	70.10	69.85	69.87	—.10
69.95	68.30	Oct	69.30	69.35	69.30	69.32	+.12

Est. Sales 6,456 Prev. Sales 7,152
Prev. Day Open Int. 73,470 up 417

FEEDER CATTLE (CME) 44,000 lbs - cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
84.50	76.60	Nov	83.25	83.30	83.15	83.30	+.15
84.35	77.30	Jan	82.70	82.90	82.60	82.87	+.17
83.05	77.40	Mar	81.25	81.40	81.20	81.40	+.15
82.45	78.90	Apr	80.35	80.55	80.35	80.47	+.12
81.35	78.60	May	79.80	80.07	79.80	79.95	+.18
80.30	78.50	Aug	79.45	79.65	79.45	79.60	+.30
78.90	78.00	Sep	79.00	79.00	79.00	79.00	+.10
78.50	78.20	Oct				78.70	

Est. Sales 1,100 Prev. Sales 678
Prev. Day Open Int. 9,293 up 95

HOGS (CME) 30,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
48.60	38.75	Dec	48.15	48.70	48.05	48.62	+.67
48.55	41.75	Feb	48.05	48.95	48.05	48.85	+.93
45.10	39.40	Apr	44.55	45.25	44.55	45.22	+.67
48.85	44.25	Jun	48.65	49.15	48.60	49.07	+.42
49.25	44.95	Jul	48.80	49.35	48.70	49.32	+.67
47.75	43.70	Aug	47.72	48.20	47.65	48.15	+.48
44.00	40.80	Oct	43.25	43.25	43.25	43.40	+.50
45.25	44.25	Dec	44.52	44.85	44.52	44.85	+.45

Est. Sales 7,226 Prev. Sales 9,569
Prev. Day Open Int. 35,474 up 272

PORK BELLIES (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
63.80	38.30	Feb	63.35	65.27	63.05	65.15	+1.85
63.05	38.15	Mar	62.40	64.37	62.25	64.32	+1.95
61.87	39.50	May	61.00	62.75	60.70	62.62	+1.87
60.90	39.95	Jul	58.40	60.37	58.35	60.22	+1.85
58.60	39.30	Aug	57.00	58.30	57.00	58.15	+1.85

Est. Sales 4,831 Prev. Sales 6,852
Prev. Day Open Int. 15,425 up 312

Food

COFFEE C (NYCSCE) 37,500 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
149.50	68.30	Dec	76.40	78.40	75.60	78.10	[illegible]
146.00	71.00	Mar	79.00	80.50	77.80	80.39	+2.04
124.50	72.75	May	80.25	83.00	79.91	82.87	+2.60
132.25	74.85	Jul	82.60	84.50	81.70	84.50	+1.99
120.00	77.25	Sep	84.70	86.50	84.70	86.25	+1.62
104.00	81.00	Dec	88.25	89.25	88.25	89.05	+1.87
116.75	83.00	Mar				90.50	+.87

Est. Sales 6,319 Prev. Sales 4,580
Prev. Day Open Int. 33,381 off 57

SUGAR-WORLD 11 (NYCSCE) 112,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
14.50	8.00	Jan				14.63	—.15
15.20	8.75	Mar	14.95	15.03	14.83	14.87	—.32
14.93	9.20	May	14.70	14.77	14.60	14.65	—.26
14.62	10.55	Jul	14.40	14.49	14.34	14.37	—.31
14.18	10.40	Oct	14.00	14.04	13.89	13.91	—.26
13.32	12.58	Mar	13.30	13.35	13.27	13.25	—.13

Est. Sales 20,072 Prev. Sales 20,870
Prev. Day Open Int.171,738 up 2,477

COCOA (NYCSCE) 10 metric tons- $ per ton

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
1736	953	Dec	1000	1000	980	981	—18
1535	967	Mar	1005	1006	990	991	—13
1465	979	May	1017	1018	997	1000	—13
1380	991	Jul	1033	1033	1018	1013	—14
1400	1010	Sep	1042	1042	1028	1030	—15
1395	1039	Dec	1055	1062	1055	1053	—7
1380	1064	Mar	1090	1090	1075	1075	—8

Est. Sales 8,191 Prev. Sales 6,025
Prev. Day Open Int. 47,659 off 210

ORANGE JUICE (NYCE) 15,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
179.50	128.00	Nov	127.50	129.25	127.50	129.15	+1.15
173.00	121.60	Jan	122.10	123.80	122.05	123.55	+.95
171.30	121.80	Mar	122.50	124.00	122.40	124.00	+1.30
169.00	122.50	May	123.00	124.25	123.00	124.45	+.90
141.00	123.25	Jul				124.70	+.90
160.00	124.00	Sep				124.90	+.90
126.00	124.00	Nov				124.90	+1.20
		Jan				124.90	+1.20
		Mar				124.90	+1.20

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 828
Prev. Day Open Int. 6,689 off 200

Metals

COPPER (COMEX) 25,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
130.00	109.20	Nov	118.20	118.20	118.20	117.95	+2.20
133.70	77.45	Dec	113.30	117.40	112.70	116.70	+2.20

Est. Sales 7,000 Prev. Sales 4,421
Prev. Day Open Int. 18,425 up 9

ALUMINUM (COMEX) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
		Nov				77.00	
98.50	74.50	Dec	75.50	75.50	75.50	76.50	
82.50	82.50	Jan				76.50	
87.00	76.00	Mar	76.50	76.50	76.50	76.50	
		May				76.50	
95.50	95.50	Jul				76.50	
		Sep				76.50	
		Dec				76.50	
		Jan				76.50	
		Mar				76.50	
		May				76.50	
		Jul				76.50	
		Sep				76.50	

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 2
Prev. Day Open Int. 90 off 6
Est. Sales Prev. Sales 2
Prev. Day Open Int. 90 off 6

SILVER (COMEX) 5,000 troy oz.- cents per troy oz.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
528.0	512.0	Nov	529.5	529.5	529.5	529.7	+6.1
886.0	508.0	Dec	532.0	535.0	530.0	531.8	+5.8
815.0	517.0	Jan				534.7	+5.8
910.0	520.0	Mar	542.5	547.0	542.5	543.9	+5.9
910.0	527.0	May	552.0	553.5	550.5	551.7	+6.0
761.5	536.5	Jul	562.0	562.5	558.5	559.7	+6.1
760.0	545.0	Sep	569.0	569.0	569.0	567.9	+6.2
742.0	555.0	Dec	579.0	584.5	579.0	579.5	+6.5
688.0	596.0	Jan				583.1	+6.5
665.0	565.0	Mar				591.0	+6.7
610.0	573.0	May				599.0	+6.8
618.0	585.0	Jul				607.5	+6.9
		Sep				616.0	+7.0

Est. Sales 16,000 Prev. Sales 15,851
Prev. Day Open Int. 87,455 off 3,341

PLATINUM (NYME) 50 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
601.50	470.50	Jan	514.00	518.00	513.50	514.40	+4.80
557.50	475.00	Apr	518.50	522.00	518.50	518.90	+4.80
523.70	477.00	Jul	523.50	526.50	523.00	523.40	+4.70
528.00	483.50	Oct	529.00	529.00	529.00	528.40	+4.80

Est. Sales 3,526 Prev. Sales 3,697
Prev. Day Open Int. 19,868 off 1,517

PALLADIUM (NYME) 100 troy oz- dollars per oz

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
177.50	120.50	Dec	139.80	142.00	139.75	140.05	+.90
176.00	123.00	Mar	140.00	142.00	140.00	140.15	+.90
175.00	133.00	Jun	140.50	142.00	140.50	140.30	+.80
149.50	133.00	Sep	140.95	140.95	140.95	140.65	+.80
140.00	138.50	Dec				141.15	+.80

Est. Sales 648 Prev. Sales 254
Prev Day Open Int. 6,941 up 8

GOLD (COMEX) 100 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
384.00	374.80	Nov				391.00	+4.20
514.50	360.60	Dec	392.00	393.80	391.50	392.70	+4.10
382.50	378.00	Jan				395.10	+4.20
516.00	364.70	Feb	396.00	398.50	396.00	397.40	+4.30
525.80	370.00	Apr	402.00	403.00	401.00	402.10	+4.50
497.00	372.90	Jun	405.70	407.50	405.70	406.70	+4.70
487.00	380.00	Aug				411.10	+4.90
472.00	384.50	Oct	415.50	415.50	414.60	415.70	+5.10
455.50	387.50	Dec	420.50	421.50	419.90	420.40	+5.20
450.00	394.80	Feb	424.50	425.50	424.50	425.20	+5.30
415.50	398.90	Apr	430.50	430.50	430.50	429.70	+5.40
431.00	402.60	Jun	435.00	435.00	435.00	434.60	+5.50
434.00	389.30	Aug				439.40	+5.60

Est. Sales 40,000 Prev. Sales 39,370
Prev. Day Open Int.150,571 off 5,140

Financial

US T. BILLS (IMM) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
93.55	90.50	Dec	92.67	92.68	92.64	92.67	
93.60	90.75	Mar	93.22	93.29	93.22	93.29	+.05
93.60	91.10	Jun	93.32	93.32	93.32	93.35	+.03
93.65	91.28	Sep				93.21	+.05
93.02	92.93	Dec				92.98	+.04

Est. Sales 2,492 Prev. Sales 4,504
Prev. Day Open Int. 33,217 up 1,449

10 YR. TREASURY (CBT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
102-5	91-17	Dec	100-11	100-12	99-31	100-9	—1
101-5	95-17	Mar	100-10	100-12	100-1	100-10	
101-6	97-28	Jun				100-6	
100-7	100	Sep				100	

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 8,494
Prev. Day Open Int. 87,705 off 821

US TREASURY BONDS (CBT) (8 pct-$100,000-pts & 32nds of 100 pct)

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
101-2	72-18	Dec	99-15	99-22	99-2	99-19	+1
101-4	72-1	Mar	99-15	99-21	99-1	99-18	+1
100-11	75	Jun	99-9	99-12	98-30	99-12	+1
100	79-1	Sep	99-1	99-1	98-23	99-4	+1
99-21	80	Dec	98-26	98-26	98-16	98-29	+1
98-23	79-21	Mar	98-17	98-22	98-10	98-22	+1
99-4	87-18	Jun				98-15	+1
98-8	86-4	Sep				98-8	+1
98-1	88-18	Dec				98-1	+1
97-26	96-4	Mar				97-26	+1

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 116,191
Prev Day Open Int 365,177 off 2,404

MUNICIPAL BONDS (CBT) $1000x index-pts & 32nds of 100 pct

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
96-1	81-10	Dec	93-3	93-10	93-1	93-8	+1
95-23	85-19	Mar	93-18	93-24	93-16	93-23	+2
95-10	87-2	Jun	93-20	93-24	93-20	93-25	+1
94-6	90-18	Sep				93-21	+2

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 985
Prev. Day Open Int. 20,721 off 152

EURODOLLARS (IMM) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
92.36	88.84	Dec	91.47	91.69	91.45	91.68	+.02
92.46	88.90	Mar	92.09	92.15	92.07	92.14	+.06
92.35	88.82	Jun	92.15	92.19	92.14	92.18	+.04
92.21	88.74	Sep	92.02	92.04	92.02	92.04	+.02
91.99	89.85	Dec	91.81	91.81	91.78	91.79	
91.90	89.96	Mar	91.79	91.79	91.75	91.77	—.01
91.85	89.91	Jun	91.68	91.68	91.62	91.65	—.03
91.83	90.04	Sep	91.59	91.59	91.55	91.55	—.04
91.78	90.04	Dec	91.49	91.49	91.42	91.43	—.06
91.82	90.09	Mar	91.54	91.54	91.46	91.47	—.06
91.76	90.88	Jun	91.48	91.48	91.41	91.42	—.06
91.72	90.88	Sep	91.42	91.42	91.35	91.35	—.06
91.43	90.87	Dec	91.31	91.31	91.26	91.26	—.06
91.65	90.92	Mar	91.34	91.34	91.28	91.28	—.06
91.40	90.90	Jun	91.22	91.22	91.22	91.22	—.06
91.39	90.90	Sep	91.17	91.17	91.17	91.17	—.06

Est. Sales 79,974 Prev. Sales 66,506
Prev. Day Open Int.655,516 off 1,962

BRITISH POUND (IMM) $ per pound- 1 point equals $0.0001

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
1.7400	1.4550	Dec	1.5642	1.5748	1.5630	1.5736	+64
1.6160	1.4600	Mar	1.5400	1.5516	1.5400	1.5504	+66
1.6750	1.4400	Jun	1.5200	1.5200	1.5200	1.5290	+68

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 6,214
Prev. Day Open Int. 23,466 up 79

CANADIAN DOLLAR (IMM) $ per dlr- 1 point equals $0.0001

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
.8536	.7920	Dec	.8529	.8537	.8525	.8525	+4
.8458	.7890	Mar	.8453	.8462	.8450	.8450	+4
.8397	.8088	Jun	.8395	.8395	.8384	.8385	+4
.8330	.8107	Sep				.8320	+4
.8266	.8120	Dec				.8255	+5
.8200	.8160	Mar				.8190	+4

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 3,045
Prev. Day Open Int. 30,169 off 31

FRENCH FRANC (IMM) $ per franc- 1 point equals $0.00001

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
.16105	.14540	Dec				.15810	+20

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 4
Prev. Day Open Int. 22

GERMAN MARK (IMM) $ per mark- 1 point equals $0.0001

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
.5825	.4925	Dec	.5369	.5378	.5358	.5375	+16
.5487	.5000	Mar	.5366	.5377	.5359	.5374	+15
.5461	.5057	Jun	.5365	.5365	.5365	.5370	+11

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 41,770
Prev. Day Open Int. 78,798 off 2,619

JAPANESE YEN (IMM) $ per yen- 1 point equals $0.000001

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
.008650	.006705	Dec	.006972	.006975	.006959	.006964	—25
.008338	.006780	Mar	.006994	.006997	.006982	.006989	—26
.007530	.006850	Jun	.007015	.007015	.007008	.007010	—27
.007390	.007040	Sep				.007046	—24

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 19,937
Prev. Day Open Int. 57,789 up 359

SWISS FRANC (IMM) $ per franc- 1 point equals $0.0001

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
.6345	.5791	Dec	.6090	.6104	.6083	.6097	+3
.6350	.5740	Mar	.6094	.6106	.6088	.6101	+1
.6249	.5850	Jun	.6100	.6100	.6099	.6107	—1
.6280	.6050	Sep				.6117	—3

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 28,883
Prev. Day Open Int. 36,078 up 1,958

Industrials

LUMBER (CME) 150,000 bd. ft.- $ per 1,000 bd. ft.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
190.60	176.30	Nov	186.30	187.30	186.20	187.10	+.80
192.00	181.20	Jan	187.30	187.90	186.80	187.30	+.30
193.90	185.00	Mar	189.80	190.80	189.80	190.20	+.40
196.70	188.00	May	193.00	194.50	192.90	193.20	+.10
197.60	177.50	Jul	195.10	195.50	195.10	195.40	+.30
197.90	192.00	Sep	195.50	195.50	195.30	195.30	—.20
200.00	190.00	Nov	195.00	195.00	192.00	192.00	—3.00

Est. Sales 1,081 Prev. Sales 699
Prev. Day Open Int. 6,752 off 135

COTTON 2 (NYCE) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
77.34	50.75	Dec	72.85	73.10	71.60	72.21	—.96
78.40	53.60	Mar	74.80	75.00	73.87	74.30	—.77
78.85	55.90	May	75.70	75.80	74.86	75.22	—.58
78.70	63.70	Jul	75.70	75.90	75.00	75.11	—.74
72.20	63.95	Oct	69.20	69.30	69.00	69.15	—.20
69.20	65.00	Dec	66.60	66.70	66.05	66.45	—.06
68.45	67.00	Mar				66.87	—.25

Est. Sales 12,000 Prev. Sales 11,116
Prev. Day Open Int. 49,856 off 1,285

HEATING OIL (NYME) 42,000 gal- cents per gal

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
62.30	39.00	Dec	58.10	58.15	57.40	57.70	—.75
61.70	46.60	Jan	58.25	58.25	57.73	57.75	—.87
60.35	48.00	Feb	57.40	57.70	57.10	57.10	—.93
57.80	46.40	Mar	55.50	55.50	55.05	55.05	—.82
56.25	45.00	Apr	53.05	53.15	52.75	52.75	—.78
53.60	44.50	May	51.25	51.40	51.15	51.15	—.58
52.15	44.90	Jun	50.50	50.50	50.25	50.50	—.13
51.85	46.80	Jul	49.95	50.00	49.80	49.80	—.43
52.05	47.80	Aug	50.50	50.50	50.30	50.30	—.43

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 16,832
Prev. Day Open Int.100,025 off 723

CRUDE OIL (NYME) 1,000 bbl.- dollars per bbl.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
20.67	12.87	Dec	19.72	19.74	19.57	19.57	—.27
20.32	15.67	Jan	19.56	19.59	19.47	19.47	—.20
20.10	15.74	Feb	19.43	19.47	19.36	19.38	—.18
19.89	16.10	Mar	19.31	19.35	19.26	19.27	—.17
19.70	16.30	Apr	19.16	19.25	19.16	19.18	—.14
19.50	16.20	May	19.13	19.14	19.06	19.06	—.14
19.38	16.50	Jun	19.04	19.04	18.95	18.95	—.13
19.10	16.39	Aug	18.80	18.80	18.75	18.75	—.11
19.02	16.50	Sep	18.71	18.71	18.67	18.68	—.09
18.88	16.50	Oct	18.61	18.64	18.61	18.64	—.07
18.90	17.30	Nov	18.57	18.57	18.50	18.50	—.20
18.90	12.80	Dec	18.58	18.60	18.55	18.55	—.14

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 50,742
Prev. Day Open Int.257,758 up 10,767

Stock Indexes

SP COMP. INDEX (CME) points and cents

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
364.50	298.90	Dec	342.10	342.95	339.40	342.15	+.50
369.05	325.80	Mar	346.60	347.15	343.70	346.45	+.55
373.20	332.85	Jun	349.25	348.40	347.70	350.30	+.50
360.00	345.40	Sep	351.70	351.70	351.70	354.80	+.85

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 30,711
Prev. Day Open Int.128,520 off 474

VALUE LINE (KCBT) points and cents

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
311.50	271.00	Dec	288.10	288.60	286.20	288.10	+.05
314.80	280.65	Mar	292.60	292.60	291.40	292.65	+.05
317.30	316.90	Jun				297.15	

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 51
Prev. Day Open Int. 1,196 up 1

NYSE COMP. INDEX (NYFE) points and cents

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
201.95	161.10	Dec	189.60	189.80	187.85	189.40	+.35
204.20	170.20	Mar	191.75	191.75	190.50	191.65	+.35
205.45	179.00	Jun	193.75	193.75	193.25	193.85	+.35
209.00	190.80	Sep	195.75	195.75	195.75	196.05	+.35

Est. Sales Prev. Sales
Prev. Day Open Int. 6,491 off 114

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,092.40 f	1,090.80 f
Reuters	1,868.00	1,869.90
D.J. Futures	131.79	131.13
Com. Research	230.57	229.80

Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931.
p - preliminary; f - final
Reuters : base 100 : Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1974.

Currency Options

Nov. 13

PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE

Option & Underlying	Strike Price	Calls—Last Sep	Oct	Dec	Puts—Last Sep	Oct	Dec
50,000 Australian Dollars-cents per unit.							
ADollr	71	s	r	r	s	r	0.32
78.96	75	s	r	r	s	0.18	r
78.96	77	s	1.86	r	s	0.65	r
78.96	78	s	r	r	s	1.08	r
78.96	79	s	0.66	r	s	r	r
78.96	80	s	0.34	r	s	r	r
78.96	81	s	r	0.70	s	r	r
50,000 Australian Dollars-European Style.							
78.96	87	s	0.16	r	s	r	r
31,250 British Pounds-cents per unit.							
BPound	145	s	r	r	s	r	1.08
158.45	150	s	r	r	s	0.35	2.18
158.45	152½	s	r	r	s	0.68	r
158.45	155	s	3.45	r	s	r	4.20
158.45	157½	s	2.18	r	s	2.21	r
158.45	160	s	1.08	r	s	r	r
158.45	162½	s	0.49	r	s	r	r
31,250 British Pounds-European Style.							
158.45	162½	s	0.48	r	s	r	r
50,000 Canadian Dollars-cents per unit.							
CDollr	83	s	r	r	s	r	0.30
85.63	84½	s	1.14	r	s	r	r
85.63	85	s	0.67	0.88	s	r	1.12
85.63	86	s	0.13	r	s	r	r
50,000 Canadian Dollars-European Style.							
CDollar	84	s	r	r	s	0.04	r
85.63	85	s	r	r	s	0.20	r
62,500 West German Marks-cents per unit.							
DMark	50	s	r	r	s	r	0.32
53.73	51	s	r	r	s	0.08	r
53.73	52	s	r	r	s	0.18	0.74
53.73	53	s	r	r	s	0.42	r
53.73	53½	s	0.84	s	s	r	s
53.73	54	s	0.64	1.26	s	0.87	r
53.73	54½	s	0.42	s	s	r	s
53.73	55	s	0.28	0.93	s	1.55	r
53.73	56	s	0.14	r	s	r	r
53.73	57	s	0.05	r	s	r	r
62,500 West German Marks-European Style.							
53.73	54	s	r	r	s	r	1.54
53.73	54½	s	0.39	s	s	r	s
6,250,000 Japanese Yen-100ths of a cent per unit.							
JYen	65	s	r	r	s	r	0.25
69.50	66	s	r	r	s	0.05	r
69.50	67	s	r	r	s	0.14	r
69.50	68	s	r	r	s	0.28	r
69.50	69	s	r	r	s	0.52	r
69.50	70	s	0.70	r	s	r	r
69.50	70½	s	0.46	s	s	r	s
69.50	71	s	0.34	1.18	s	r	r
69.50	73	s	r	0.60	s	3.51	r
69.50	74	s	0.05	r	s	r	r
69.50	75	s	0.05	r	s	r	r
69.50	88	s	r	r	s	r	0.22
62,500 Swiss Francs-cents per unit.							
SFranc	55	s	r	r	s	r	0.16
60.93	57	r	r	r	r	0.04	r
60.93	58	s	r	r	s	0.10	r
60.93	59	s	r	r	s	0.22	r
60.93	60	s	1.38	r	s	r	r
60.93	62	s	r	1.23	s	1.51	r
60.93	63	s	0.23	r	s	r	r
60.93	64	s	0.12	0.43	s	r	r
60.93	65	s	0.06	r	s	r	r
60.93	67	s	r	0.26	s	r	r
62,500 European Currency Units-cents per unit.							
ECU	116	s	0.14	r	s	r	r
110.55	118	s	r	0.56	s	r	r

Total call vol. 28,180 Call open int. 294,549
Total put vol. 18,904 Put open int. 383,311
r—Not traded. s—No option offered.
Last is premium (purchase price).
Source: AP.

Paris Commodities

Nov. 13

	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Ch'ge
SUGAR French francs per metric ton					
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	2,480	2,515	—39
Mar	2,525	2,485	2,489	2,495	—40
May	N.T.	N.T.	2,535	2,565	—26
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	2,600	2,630	—45
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	2,440	2,475	—35
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	2,340	2,400	—23

Est. vol: 1,890 lots of 50 tons. Prev. actual sales: 971. Open interest: 15,052.

	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Ch'ge
COCOA French francs per 100 kg					
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	—	730	Unch.
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	—	735	Unch.
May	N.T.	N.T.	—	740	Unch.
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	—	745	Unch.
Sep	90 N.T.	N.T.	—	760	Unch.
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	—	790	Unch.
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	—	805	Unch.

Est. vol: 0 lots of 10 tons. Prev. actual sales: 0. Open interest: 4 lots

	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Ch'ge
COFFEE French francs per 100 kg					
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	—	660	Unch.
Jan	N.T.	N.T.	650	675	+12
Mar	655	N.T.	655	685	+10
May	N.T.	N.T.	667	690	+10
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	690	—	+8
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	705	—	Unch.
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	710	—	—2

Est. vol: 1 lots of 5 tons. Prev. actual sales: 0. Open interest: 214.
Source: Bourse de Commerce.

London Metals

Nov. 13

	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
ALUMINUM (High Grade) Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	1780.00	1783.00	1800.00	1805.00
Forward	1742.00	1745.00	1745.00	1747.00
COPPER CATHODES (High Grade) Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	1674.00	1675.00	1685.00	1687.00
Forward	1670.00	1671.00	1675.00	1676.00
LEAD Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	435.00	437.00	436.00	438.00
Forward	434.00	435.00	433.00	435.00
NICKEL Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	10100	10150	10100	10150
Forward	9690	9700	9780	9750
TIN Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	6760.00	6800.00	7125.00	7135.00
Forward	6890.00	6910.00	7220.00	7225.00
ZINC (High Grade) Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	1442.00	1445.00	1445.00	1450.00
Forward	1402.00	1403.00	1405.00	1410.00

Source: AP.

U.S. Treasuries

Nov. 13

	Discount Bid	Offer	Yield	Prev. Yield
3-month bill	7.68	7.71	7.97	7.97
6-month bill	7.55	7.57	7.97	7.98
1-year bill	7.28	7.30	7.82	7.82

	Bid	Offer	Yield	Prev. Yield
30-yr. bond	102 21/32	102 23/32	7.89	7.89

Source: Salomon Brothers.

Dividends

Nov. 13

Company	Per	Amt	Pay	Rec
INCREASED				
Stepan Co	Q	.14	12-15	12-1
STOCK				
Mauna Group Inc	-	5 PC	1-10	12-15
USUAL				
Amer Reliance Grp	Q	.08	12-8	11-22
Cntrl Fidelity Bks	Q	.31	1-2	12-15
DeKalb Genetic cl-B	Q	.15	12-8	11-24
First Chicago Corp	Q	.45	1-1	12-8
Fremont General	Q	.20	1-31	12-29
Hecla Mining Co	Q	.05	12-22	11-22
Russ Ber. Ir & Co	Q	.10	12-8	11-23
Sysco Corp	Q	.35	2-16	1-26
United Cities Gas	Q	.22	12-15	11-30

a-annual; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual
Source: UPI.

S&P 100 Index Options

Nov. 13

Strike Price	Calls-Last Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Puts-Last Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
290	25⅛	—	—	—	⅛	1⅞	3⅞	5⅝
295	21¼	25	28¾	—	⅞	2⅞	4⅞	—
300	17	19	24½	27	⅝	3	5⅝	7¼
305	12⅞	14½	20¾	—	⅝	3⅝	6⅞	—
310	7⅞	12⅛	17	—	1⅛	5	7¾	10¾
315	3½	9	13⅞	—	2⅝	6⅝	9	—
320	1⅛	5⅞	10¾	11¾	5	8⅞	11⅛	12⅝
325	⅝	2⅞	7⅛	—	9⅛	11½	13¾	—
330	⅛	7⅛	5⅞	—	14⅛	14½	—	19
335	⅛	1⅛	3½	—	19¼	19	—	—
340	⅛	⅝	2⅞	3½	—	—	—	—
345	—	⅛	1⅞	—	—	—	—	—

Calls: total volume 90,936; total open int. 408,719
Puts: total volume 93,489; total open int. 424,716
S&P 100 index:
High 316.92 low 314.48 close 315.82 —.13
Source: CBOE.

Spot Commodities

Nov. 13

Commodity	Today	Prev.
Aluminum, lb	0.77	n.a
Coffee, lb	0.70	0.70
Copper electrolytic, lb	1.2745	1.2745
Iron FOB, ton	213.00	213.00
Lead, lb	0.41	0.41
Printcloth, yd	n.a.	n.a.
Silver, troy oz	5.318	5.265
Steel (billets), ton	473.00	473.00
Steel (scrap), ton	100.00	100.00
Tin, lb	4.1195	4.2776
Zinc, lb	0.80	0.80

Source: AP.

London Commodities

Nov. 13

	Close Bid	Ask	High	Low	Previous Bid	Ask
SUGAR U.S. Dollars per metric ton						
Dec	329.00	334.40	334.00	326.00	332.00	341.80
Mar	329.40	329.80	334.80	329.00	336.60	336.80
May	324.80	325.00	330.00	324.60	332.00	332.40
Aug	319.00	319.20	322.40	318.80	325.00	325.50
Oct	308.20	308.60	312.00	308.00	314.00	314.20
Dec	298.00	304.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	310.00
Mar	292.00	292.20	293.60	292.00	294.80	295.00
Volume: 4,207 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA Sterling per metric ton						
Dec	749	750	757	749	749	750
Mar	701	702	715	701	708	709
May	711	712	722	710	719	720
Jul	722	723	735	723	733	734
Sep	738	739	749	738	748	749
Dec	758	762	772	762	770	771
Mar	780	785	790	782	789	790
Volume: 7,404 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE Sterling per metric ton						
Nov	704	705	712	699	702	703
Jan	703	705	708	690	695	696
Mar	711	712	714	700	698	700
May	725	727	725	715	715	717
Jul	740	744	743	735	734	735
Sep	759	760	760	750	751	752
Nov	774	784	774	774	768	770
Volume: 2,807 lots of 10 tons.						
GASOIL U.S. dollars per metric ton						
Dec	176.75	177.00	177.50	175.75	178.00	178.25
Jan	172.00	172.25	173.00	171.75	173.50	173.75
Feb	168.50	168.75	169.25	168.00	169.50	169.75
Mar	164.00	164.25	164.75	164.00	164.50	165.50
Apr	159.50	159.75	160.50	160.00	161.00	161.50
May	156.00	156.50	157.00	157.00	158.50	159.00
Jun	155.50	155.75	156.00	156.00	157.00	157.25
Jul	155.00	156.25	155.00	155.00	157.50	158.00
Aug	155.00	158.50	N.T.	N.T.	New	New
Volume: 3,835 lots of 100 tons.						

Sources: Reuters and London Petroleum Exchange.

UAL Stock Posts Gain As Board Holds Meeting

United Press International

CHICAGO — UAL Corp. shares rose $3.75 Monday to close at $193.25 on the New York Stock Exchange amid reports that the company's directors might weigh further moves to sell or restructure the company and that a New York group was continuing its efforts to gain control of the board.

A spokesman for the parent of United Airlines confirmed that the board had met in Chicago, but declined to comment further.

Iran Arrests 2,200 Addicts

Reuters

NICOSIA — Iran detained 2,200 drug addicts and seized 450 kilograms (990 pounds) of drugs in weekend raids, the Iranian news agency, IRNA, said Monday.

Munich Re Lifts Year's Profit But Sounds a Cautious Note

Reuters

MUNICH — Munich Re, the world's largest reinsurance concern, reported Monday a 14.7 percent rise in pretax profit for the financial year ended June 30, but expressed only guarded optimism about current-year earnings.

The company, whose full name is Münchener Rueckversicherungs-Gesellschaft AG, said pretax profit rose to 185.7 million Deutsche marks ($100.29 million) in the latest year, from 161.9 million in 1988-89.

Premium income rose to 12.4 billion DM from 11.7 billion. Net profit came in at 60.2 million DM, fractionally up on 60.0 million the year before.

Munich Re's management board chairman, Horst Jannot, said the higher number of claims stemming from Hurricane Hugo and the latest earthquake in Northern California would not "shatter" net profit in 1989-90. He told reporters that partial results from the reinsurance business would be affected, but this would be balanced by higher earnings and income from other underwriting activities.

Mr. Jannot said that in 1988-89, the company increased its reserve fund for claims from large-scale damages, earthquakes and loss-equalization reserves by 186 million DM, to 1.08 billion DM, from just under 900 million DM.

Mr. Jannot said he could only partially estimate the burden from the latest disasters. Hurricane Hugo should account for the largest amount of damage claims, but according to estimates from experts, damages should amount to less than those from Hurricane Gilbert. Claims from Gilbert were between 100 million and 120 million DM.

Harcourt Brace Posts Big Loss

Reuters

ORLANDO, Florida — Harcourt Brace Jovanovich Inc. announced Monday a large loss for the third quarter of 1989 but said it expects to report a big fourth-quarter gain on the sale of its theme parks and related land holdings.

The company, a book publisher following the sale, said it had a loss of $85.8 million in the quarter, compared with a $80.2 million profit in the corresponding 1988 period. Revenue edged up to $470.1 million, from $463.2 million.

Harcourt Brace has agreed to sell the parks to the U.S. brewer, Anheuser-Busch Cos., for $1.10 billion; the deal should close within a month. Harcourt said net cash from the sale would come to about $957 million.

هكذا من الأصل

INTERNATIONAL STOCK MARKETS

Thailand Cement Issues Consolidate Strong Rally

Reuters

BANGKOK — Cement stocks are proving to be the most popular blue chips on Bangkok's stock exchange, most notably among foreign investors. A strong two-week rally in this sector showed no signs of abating Monday, after reports over the weekend indicating that Thailand will face a severe cement shortage over the next two years.

The market's three cement issues were actively bid at the opening and advanced sharply. In the first hour of trading, Siam Cement rose 360 baht ($13.98) to 6,686; Siam City Cement climbed 80 baht to 4,196; and Jalaprathan gained 20 baht to 969.

On Friday, a government committee said it will allow cement producers to import about 5.4 million metric tons of cement during 1990-91 to ease a domestic shortage expected to result from a construction boom. The committee said government-regulated cement prices may also be raised because of higher-cost imports.

The construction index has risen 138 percent during the last year.

"Though their recent sharp gains have placed them out of reach for small local investors, cement issues are still attractive buys for fund managers, especially those seeking good long-term investment for keep in their portfolios," said Chachawal Panvorachorn of Phatra Thanakit Co., a brokerage.

The Thai bourse's cement-dominated construction index has risen 34 percent since the end of June, and 138 percent during the past year.

Mr. Chachawal said that cement shares were by far the most solid blue chips on the exchange. "Their only problem is, it's hard to find someone willing to sell," he added. "Despite recent sharp gains, their price/earnings ratios are still comparable to the market's average."

A trader at General Finance & Securities Co. said that cement blue chips still have good upside potential because of their popularity among foreign investors.

He said that the three producers' price/earnings ratios do not exceed the market average, and that they should remain bullish because of general material shortages in the construction sector.

Siam Cement stock ended trading Monday 620 baht higher, at 6,946, while Siam City Cement finished up 40 at 4,156 and Jalaprathan closed with a gain of 24, at 973. Mr. Chachawal said that the cement issues may consolidate soon to offset recent advances. But Siam Cement is not expected to fall below 6,000 baht, compared with 4,706 at the end of June and 2,951 a year ago.

Earlier this month, Siam Cement reported that its net profit for the third quarter had almost doubled, to 940.3 million baht from 478.1 million baht in the similar period a year earlier.

■ Project Boosts Cement Issues in Malaysia

Cement stocks on the Malaysian stock exchange, usually a relatively quiet sector, surged again Monday, extending buyer interest that surfaced last week, brokers said.

Interest in the stocks was sparked by the announcements by Projek Lebuhraya Utara-Selatan Bhd last week that two foreign/Malaysian consortiums had won three subcontracts to build part of a 2.4 billion ringgit ($889.9 million) highway. The north-south route will be about 500 kilometers (310 miles) long.

Cement Industries of Malaysia Bhd., the main contractor of the highway project, rose 24 sen on Monday morning to close at 4.56 ringgit a share at noon. It had gained 20 sen Friday to close at 432. Malayan Cement Bhd. gained eight sen in morning trade to close at 366, after rising 14 sen on Friday to 358.

A total of 167,000 Cement Industries of Malaysia shares and 23,000 shares of Malayan Cement were traded Monday morning.

"Cement stocks should continne to look attractive," said Lena Yong, assistant research manager of PB Securities. "We expect prices to continue to surge this week."

Fears of a Rising Inflation Wave Roil West German Markets

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

FRANKFURT — Worries that a huge influx of East German immigrants will further stimulate West Germany's already booming economy sent German government bond prices sharply lower on Monday, but sparked another day of big gains on the country's stock exchanges.

In the bond market, fears that overheated growth will spark higher inflation sent prices down by more than a full point. On the London International Financial Futures Exchange, the December German bond contract plunged to record low of 90.30 before rebounding to close at 90.47, down from 91.54 Friday.

But in the stock market, euphoria over the positive implications for West German companies from the flood of immigrants and visitors lifted shares to huge gains for a second consecutive day.

The 30-share DAX index surged 34.27 points, to close at 1,530.96, a rise of 2.2 percent. On Friday, the index climbed 33.73 points, or 2.3 percent.

The Deutsche mark, meanwhile, rebounded after the Bundesbank, the West German central bank, allowed interest rates to edge higher.

West German overnight money rates rose five basis points, to 7.70 percent, while three-month Euromark rates edged up slightly, to 8 5/16 percent. By the close in New York, the strong mark had pushed the dollar down to 1.8610 DM, from 1.8675 DM on Friday.

Economists generally agreed, however, that any inflationary impact that the immigrants would have is likely to be less dramatic than financial market participants appeared to expect.

"The market's reaction was exaggerated," said Ute Geipel, an economist at Citibank in Frankfurt.

Another economist said money spent by East German visitors would cause only a temporary blip in consumer spending levels in some parts of West Germany.

"It is not going to cause a problem, either for West German inflation or for the way the Bundesbank steers its monetary policy," he said.

About three million East German citizens visited the West this weekend, after the East German authorities flung open their borders with West Germany for the first time in 28 years.

Each visitor received 100 DM of welcome money but analysts said this would not have a major economic impact.

"Even 300 million marks is peanuts when you look at total German money supply," one economist said.

Some visitors also changed East German marks for West German currency at a generally accepted black-market rate of 10 East marks for one Deutsche mark, but this was also also unlikely to have a long-term impact. The official exchange rate is one for one.

"West Berlin and the area next to the East German frontier have had something of a consumer boom, but I do not think that will lead to an acceleration of inflation," said Ulrich Hombrecher, economist at Westdeutsche Landesbank.

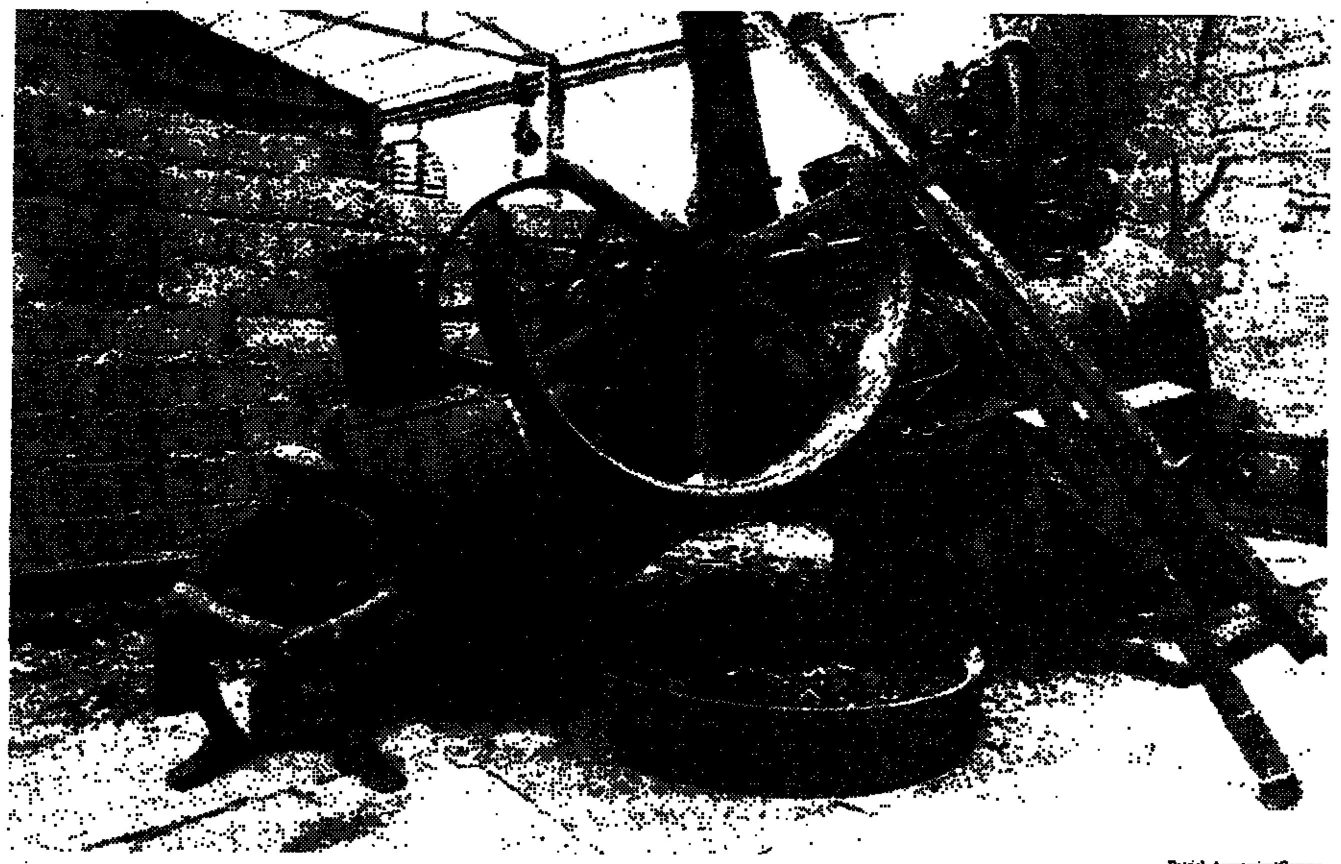
An 8 billion DM housing construction plan is already underway to cope with the new arrivals and economists said this and social programs to integrate the immigrants could increase the danger of inflation, currently running at 3.3 percent.

Mr. Hombrecher said the construction boom could increase price pressures, with new immigrants unlikely to have the skills to fill existing building-sector labor shortages in full.

A shortage of building land and of capacity within the construction sector could also push prices up.

Economists said Bundesbank policymakers will have to walk a fine line, acting on one had to make sure inflationary pressures are kept under control but on the other giving reassuring signals to the markets to ensure that speculation about higher interest rates does not get out of hand.

(Reuters, AFP)



Patrick Aventurier/Gamma

In the aftermath of a long civil war: wreckage at the Cuito-Bie railroad station in Angola following sabotage by rebel forces.

Reviving Benguela, an African Lifeline

By Kenneth B. Noble
New York Times Service

HUAMBO, Angola — In a move that reflects growing confidence in Angola's economic future, Belgian engineers are preparing to reopen the war-torn Benguela railroad, once the main artery into central Africa's rich mineral reserves.

If the $572 million renovation is completed as planned in the late 1990s, it would help the region's black-ruled countries reduce their economic dependence on South Africa. Opening the line would also ease the economic plight of Angola, because it would allow the port city of Lobito to become a primary terminal for regional trade.

The first stage of the renovation effort, tentatively scheduled to begin this month, involves surveying the entire 1,350 kilometers (845 miles) of rail track, as well as buildings, locomotives, railroad cars, bridges and telecommunications equipment. Because the railroad has been sabotaged by Angolan rebels who are fighting the Marxist government, the engineers will have to travel under heavy guard.

"This whole thing could backfire if they come under attack," an African diplomat in Luanda

See RAILROAD, Page 15

U.S. Tilts Toward Acceptance of GATT Rulings

By Clyde H. Farnsworth
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The United States is moving to conform with several decisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, which oversees world trade and issues rulings on disputes.

In cases involving customs fees and waste-cleanup payments, the Bush administration is coming into line with findings of special trade dispute panels set up by GATT.

An exception to the new policy is President George Bush's conditions for agreement on infringements of patents, copyrights and trademarks.

In a statement last week, the president linked the modification of U.S. law on intellectual rights, dealt with in Section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, to a proposal for stronger protection of intellectual property that Washington is seeking under GATT's Uruguay Round of trade-liberalization negotiations.

[On Monday, Frans Andriessen, the European Community's top trade official, said he was "very disappointed" by the U.S. position on intellectual rights, The Associated Press reported from Brussels.

[In a statement, Mr. Andriessen said, "The community also attaches very considerable importance to the achievement of substantial results in the Uruguay Round negotiations on intellectual property. However, it does insist that awaiting the results of these negotiations, urgent attention should be given by the U.S. authorities to appropriate modifications to and implementation of Section 337."]

By accepting findings against the U.S. trade law, the Bush administration is seeking to promote a more binding set of rules that it feels could help it later in cases involving issues like foreign agricultural subsidies that hurt U.S. food sales or foreign piracy of films, books and computer software.

"We can't dictate our views to the rest of the world because we're afraid of retaliation," said Phillip D. Grub, professor of multinational management at the George Washington University Graduate School of Business Administration. "So we want a stronger GATT to take our side in future disputes."

As an institution, the Geneva-based trade agency is enduring sweeping change. Under the three-year-old Uruguay Round of trade liberalization talks, scheduled to conclude in December 1990, the agency would broaden its coverage beyond tariffs and manufactured goods to sectors that are poorly covered or not covered at all.

These include agriculture, intellectual-property rights and financial, construction and other services, areas that together affect about half the annual global trade volume of $2 trillion. U.S. companies have a big stake in the establishment of enforceable rules in these areas.

"We're signaling that the United States is interested in promoting effective dispute settlement in the GATT in large part because we view ourselves more as a plaintiff than a defendant in the future," Josh Bolten, general counsel at the office of the U.S. trade representative, said in an interview.

The new confidence in the GATT and greater willingness to accept GATT panel rulings are already serving as an example for other countries.

South Korea, for example, has agreed to consultations with other countries on phasing out its beef-quota system in the face of a finding against its import limitation. South Korea has warned that the changes may take some time, but until a GATT council session in Geneva last week, Seoul consistently exercised its right of vetoing panel findings.

Under GATT procedures, trade disputes lead to the convening of quasi-judicial panels of neutral specialists to hear arguments and make determinations. But GATT is not a supranational agency and has no power beyond international peer pressure to enforce its rulings.

In a case involving the United States, a GATT panel concluded that the difference in the fee charged domestic and foreign oil companies to clean up waste similarly discriminated against the foreigner. Foreign producers are taxed at 11.7 cents on each barrel of oil imported, while the tax on domestic oil companies is 8.3 cents a barrel. The government has already asked Congress to equalize the fee at 9.7 cents.

Still another case involves the 17-hundredths of 1 percent customs-user fee on all imports. GATT decided that this was unfair because the fee bore no relationship to the cost of customs processing. Here, too, the administration has sought a change in the law.

Japan's Surplus In Trade Shrank 39% in October

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Japan's trade surplus narrowed by 39.4 percent to $4.66 billion in October, from $7.68 billion a year earlier, one of the largest falls ever recorded, the Finance Ministry announced Monday.

Booming demand for imports, dramatically weaker exports and a strong dollar underlay the data, economists said. They expected the total 1989 surplus to narrow markedly from last year.

"We should see a significant decline this year," said Soichi Enkyo, an economist at Bank of Tokyo.

"These are made-to-order numbers and they get Japan off the hook for the GATT meeting this week," said Ken Courtis, senior economist at DB Capital Markets (Asia).

A meeting of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade starts in Tokyo on Thursday. The world trade body will discuss disputes including those arising from Japan's large trade surplus.

Hikaru Matsunaga, Japan's international trade and industry minister, was quoted as saying on Monday that the surplus would narrow to about $84 billion in 1989 from $95 billion last year.

"It's not so much that exports are collapsing, but that imports are up," Mr. Courtis said.

Imports in October climbed 16.3 percent from a year earlier, to $18.33 billion. Economists said exports sank to their lowest level since June 1985, shrinking 1.9 percent to $22.99 billion.

Strong Japanese domestic demand for timber, pulp, paper, natural gas and other raw materials helped boost imports, analysts said. Crude-oil imports surged.

"Strong Japanese domestic demand is helping import growth," said Chiharu Sumita, an economist at UBS/Phillips & Drew International.

Analysts noted a 30.6 percent rise in imports from the European Community in October. They attributed this in large measure to a surge in imports of luxury automobiles after tax changes in April.

Japan's trade surplus with the European Community shrank to $1.62 billion in October from $2.03 billion a year earlier.

Japan's surplus with the United States narrowed to $3.84 billion from $4.83 billion. Sluggish U.S. demand for automobiles, as well as an overall slowdown in the U.S. economy, caused a drop in exports there, analysts said.

Exports to the United States fell by 5.2 percent from a year earlier, to $7.92 billion, and imports from the United States rose by 15.5 percent, to $4.07 billion. Japan's automobile exports to the United States fell by 22.7 percent from a year earlier, to $1.91 billion in October.

Economists said the dollar's strength against the yen was still helping shave the surplus by depressing the dollar value of Japanese exports.

But a high dollar could eventually stall the narrowing in Japan's trade surplus, and even cause a widening. *(Reuters, AP)*

U.S. Criticized For Super 301 In Trade Talks

The Associated Press

HAKONE, Japan — U.S. trade legislation came under criticism Monday as trade ministers from major economic powers began talks here on ways to reform the global trading system.

Officials from the United States, Canada, Japan and the European Community met to formulate strategy on key issues before a general meeting of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade begins in Tokyo on Thursday.

Frans Andriessen, the EC commissioner for external relations, said the U.S. Super 301 trade bill could undermine the current Uruguay Round of trade talks because it focuses on unilateral actions to open markets.

"Unilateralism is the basic enemy of what we are trying to bring about in the multilateral system of balanced rights and obligations," he said.

But a senior U.S. official rejected the concern, saying "The Uruguay Round is our highest priority in trade talks."

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Currency Rates

Cross Rates *Nov. 13*

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	I.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen
Amsterdam	2.104	3.3075	1.1282	0.3325	0.1546 *	—	5.381 *	1.2796	1.4634 *
Brussels(a)					Closed				
Frankfurt	1.8637	2.933	—	0.2948	0.137 *	0.8865	4.77 *	1.1344	1.297 *
London (b)	1.58	—	2.9405	9.9778	2,147.58	3.3183	61.675	2.5928	227.305
Milan	1,361.30	2,141.25	730.37	215.25	—	647.10	34.82	828.80	9.463
New York(c)	—	1.582 b	1.861	6.313	1,359.50	2.099	38.98	1.6415	143.875
Paris	6.327	9.945	3.3926	—	0.4647 *	3.0071	0.1619	3.8485	4.399 *
Tokyo	143.38	226.28	76.94	22.71	0.1057	68.24	3.6725	87.38	—
Zurich	1.6192	2.5694	0.8768	0.2587	0.12 *	0.7773	4.1869 *	—	1.1358 *
1 ECU	1.1832	0.7011	2.2557	6.9734	1,580.92	2.3193	43.0993	1.8331	158.477
1 SDR	1.2691	0.8066	2.3652	8.0295	1,727.74	2.6702	N.A.	2.0858	181.861

Closings in London and Zurich, fixings in other centers. New York closing rates.
*a: Commercial franc; b: To buy one pound; c: To buy one dollar; *: Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argen. austral	615.00	Fin. markka	4.3005	Mex. peso	2623.00	S. Afr. rand	2.6565
Austral. $	1.2707	Greek drac.	166.40	N. Zealand $	1.7042	Soviet ruble*	0.6278
Austr. schil.	13.14	Hong Kong $	7.8135	Nig. naira*	5.2995	Span. peseta	117.95
Brazil cruz.	5.85	Indian rupee	16.949	Norw. krone	6.96	Swed. krona	6.46
Canadian $	1.1691	Indo. rupiah	1780.00	Phil. peso	21.64	Taiwan $	25.90
Chinese yuan*	3.7221	Irish £	0.7008	Port. escudo	159.10	Thai baht	25.74
Danish krone	7.23	Israeli shek.	1.965	Saudi riyal	3.748	Turkish lira	2285.00
Egypt. pound	2.5932	Kuwaiti dinar	0.297	Sing. $	1.9605	UAE dirham	3.67
		Malay. ring.	2.697	S. Kor. won	670.00	Venez. boliv.	42.85

*New York rates unless marked * (local rate.)*

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.5653	1.5571	1.5491	Canadian dollar	1.1726	1.1763	1.1796
Japanese yen	143.43	143.21	143.06	Swiss franc	1.6415	1.6408	1.6406
Deutsche mark	1.8647	1.8647	1.8647				

Sources: Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); Gosbank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Interest Rates

Eurocurrency Deposits *Nov. 13*

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU	SDR
1 month	8 3/16-8 5/16	7 13/16-8 1/16	7 9/16-7 11/16	14⅞-15 1/16	10-10¼	6 5/16-6 7/16	10 3/16-10 5/16	8⅝
2 months	8 3/16-8 5/16	8¼-8⅜	7 9/16-7 11/16	14⅞-15 1/16	10⅛-10¼	6 5/16-6 7/16	10 3/16-10 5/16	8 5/16
3 months	8 3/16-8 5/16	8¼-8⅜	7⅞-8	14 15/16-15 1/16	10¼-10⅜	6¼-6⅜	10 3/16-10 5/16	8 5/16
6 months	8¼-8⅜	8¼-8⅜	7⅞-8	14 11/16-14 13/16	10¼-10⅜	6¼-6⅜	10 3/16-10 5/16	8¼
1 year	8¼-8⅜	8¼-8⅜	7 9/16-7 11/16	14 5/16-14 7/16	10 3/16-10 5/16	6¼-6⅜	10 3/16-10 5/16	8 5/16

Sources: All Reuters except ECU: Lloyds Bank.
Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates *Nov. 13*

United States	Close	Prev.
Discount rate	7.00	7.00
Prime rate	10½	10½
Federal funds	8⅝	8 7/16
Com paper 90-179 days	7⅞	7.60
3-month Treasury bills	7.70	7.72
6-month Treasury bills	7.56	7.58
3-month CD's	8.15	8.15
3-month CD's	8.10	8.10
Japan		
Discount rate	3¾	3¾
Call money	5 31/32	5⅞
1-month interbank	6 21/32	6⅝
3-month interbank	6 21/32	6⅝
West Germany		
Discount rate	6.00	6.00
Lombard rate	8.00	8.00
Overnight rate	7⅝	7.70
1-month interbank	7.85	7.85
3-month interbank	8¼	8¼
6-month interbank	8⅜	8¼
Britain		
Bank base rate	15.00	15.00
Call money	14 13/16	14 15/16
3-month interbank	15.00	15 1/16
6-month interbank	14 25/32	14 13/16
France		
Intervention rate	9½	9½
Call money	10 7/16	9⅝
1-month interbank	10.00	9 15/16
3-month interbank	10¼	10⅛
6-month interbank	10⅜	10 3/16

Sources: Reuters, Bank of Tokyo, Commerzbank, Crédit Lyonnais.

Asian Dollar Deposits *Nov. 13*

1 month	8½ - 8⅝
2 months	8 5/16 - 8 7/16
3 months	8 3/16 - 8 5/16
6 months	8 3/16 - 8 5/16
1 year	8¼ - 8⅜

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds *Nov. 13*

Merrill Lynch Ready Assets
30-day average yield: 8.40
Telerate Interest Rate Index: 8.222
Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerate.

Gold

Nov. 13

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Hong Kong	384.45	384.55	+ 0.10
Luxembourg	388.10	—	+ 1.45
Paris (12.5 kilo)	389.64	389.83	+ 3.33
Zurich	384.25	390.00	+ 4.45
London	389.95	390.50	+ 5.15
New York	—	390.25	+ 3.25

Luxembourg, Paris and London official fixings; Hong Kong and Zurich opening and closing prices; New York spot market close. All prices in U.S. $ per ounce.
Source: Reuters.

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Monday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Via The Associated Press

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(Continued on next page)

NYSE Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 49

Adams Exp, Benguet B, Comerica pf, CorgenBlk, EGG Inc, GnMotr E, IpalcoEnt, MercuryFn n, OnLine, vIPSNH 425p, vIPSNH 345p, SvcRessour, WestcstEn e, AloPw dep pf, BlocHt, CnPw 416pf, DPL Inc, E System, HecklMng, KeyCon, NewmontGold, PacifCorp, vIPSNH 375p, vPSEG 411pf, Tex Util, AmBarlck, CombEng, CnPw 450pf, Dallas, FPL Grp, HimontCo, KingWrld, OccIP 14pf, PlacerDome s, vIPSNH 38sp, RobbinsAH, UnitFirst, AmHome, Conseco, CnPw 745pf, DorsetHud, FstPhilip n, Homestake, MercK, OPw 227pf, vIPSNH 281p, vIPSNH 325p, VCEcorp, VoEP 772pf

NEW LOWS 57

AmRltSt, CdlRElT, ClmMicro, ConsFrght, Fleming, ImpRdEst p, MercPtSLn, MigerRty, PrimeTech, SheerLehH, SuoveShoe, TexasInst, Unisys pf, AmldWag, CoreFstBk, ColumbiaSv, DiamdShOf, GenHost, LSI Logic, MesaLP, Norlsk, PrincetWst, SnapOnT, TJX Cos, Transcn Inc, Wabanine n, BRE Prpty, ChemBank B, ColumbSav pf, DigitalEq, GrAtlk, LSI Co pfT, MesaOffsh n, NastSvc, Potash n, vISomk Bdl p, TexcanoBoot, TransTech, Zemex, BknEng, ChiMilw pf, CumminCe, EmersnHme, HangaMot s, Marion wt, MorganPrd, OrangeCo, Schwitzr n, SprqueTc, Talley pfB, UnisysCo

AMEX Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 16

AmTr-an prm, BlkCe, EcheBay, MatSci, AmTr-Int prm, CousrAm, ForestLb, NthWstCe, AmTr-mrk sc, CoronaA, FrfaceRestr, NelsonHld, Baruch Fost, DevonEnsy, Hermes, PegasusGld

NEW LOWS 28

Actionind, Astrich wt, CarmelCont, Howtek, Kanwin Sh, NY Times, SmithAO pf, AmMedBld, Audvox, CentralSv pf, Hudson Gen, KevstnCam, OrioleHme B, Struth Well, Andel, Biomagnt n, FTP Part, IntlFood Mch, MissionWst, SlerCap s, Tenney Eng, ArizInd, CKR Co, GormanRupp, IversenTc, NewMedAr, SmithAO B, VaderGp

SHERIDAN MORLEY

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BUSINESS BRIEFS

Sea Containers Agrees to Assets Sale

LONDON (Reuters) — Sea Containers Ltd., pursuing its defense against a hostile takeover bid, said Monday it had agreed to sell standard dry-cargo containers and two ferries, for $411.5 million.

The containers are to be sold for $392.5 million to Genstar Container Corp., a unit of General Electric Capital Corp., while Italian and Greek interests are to buy the ferries for $19 million.

Sea Containers said last month that it would sell assets to finance a self-tender offer for about half of its stock at $70 a share. It is fighting a $63-a-share offer from Stena AB, a Swedish ferry operator, and Tiphook PLC, a British cargo concern, which values the company at $1.03 billion.

Nekoosa Rejects Georgia-Pacific Bid

STAMFORD, Connecticut (AP) — Great Northern Nekoosa Corp. rejected Monday Georgia-Pacific Corp.'s $3.13 billion takeover offer, saying the bid was too low, would violate antitrust laws and would damage both companies financially.

The chairman of Great Northern, William R. Laidig, said the $4.5 billion in debt the companies would incur would turn both firms "into one highly leveraged junk company." He added, "Georgia-Pacific's tender offer represents no more than an attempt to take advantage of the industry's current short-term down cycle."

Georgia-Pacific proposed to buy about 54 million outstanding shares of Great Northern's common stock for $58 a share, a 50 percent premium over the market price before the takeover rumors drove up the price.

Court Delays Louis Vuitton Meeting

PARIS (Reuters) — A Paris commercial court ruled Monday that the annual general meeting of the luggage firm Louis Vuitton be delayed to March 15. The meeting had been set for Wednesday.

The court ordered the delay pending a court hearing on the validity of a 12 percent stake in the parent of Louis Vuitton, LVMH Moët Hennessy-Louis Vuitton, held by the chairman of the group, Bernard Arnault.

Lawyers for Mr. Arnault said they would file an appeal against the delay in the Vuitton shareholders' meeting. The ruling is the latest move in a long-running battle for control of LVMH between Mr. Arnault and the chairman of Vuitton, Henry Racamier.

Investcorp Sets Sale of Luxury Shares

MANAMA, Bahrain (Reuters) — Arabian Investment Banking Corp., whose share capital is held by investors in six Gulf states, said Monday that it would privately place $135 million-worth of shares in three European luxury goods firms with its Gulf clients.

The bank said that the placement package, covering shares in the Italian fashion house Guccio Gucci, the Parisian jeweler Chaumet & Co. and the watchmaker Breguet SA, would not involve a change of control in any of these firms. It acquired a 50 percent stake in Gucci in May.

Crédit Lyonnais Unit Seeking Capital

AMSTERDAM (Reuters) — Crédit Lyonnais Bank Nederland NV, a 95 percent-owned unit of Crédit Lyonnais of France, said Monday that it plans a one-for-three rights issue priced at 50 guilders ($23.74) a share.

The bank said it would seek formal shareholder approval for a Nov. 28 rights issue of about 4 million shares. Subscription is open to holders of rights in Dutch stock only.

BOC Reports 10% Pretax Profit Rise

LONDON (Reuters) — BOC Group PLC, the industrial gases and health-care products concern, said Monday that pretax profit for the year ended Sept. 30 climbed 9.6 percent to £330.5 million ($521.4 million), compared with £301.5 million in the similar period a year ago. Sales rose 10.2 percent to £2.82 billion, after £2.56 billion.

The chairman and chief executive of the company, Richard Giordano, said the next financial year should see further gains unless there is a sharp recession in the United States. BOC broadened its health-care operations in North America last year by acquiring Spectramed Inc. of California.

Oriental Bank to Seek Rights Issue

KUALA LUMPUR (AFP) — Oriental Bank Bhd. said Monday that it would soon propose a rights issue to enlarge its share capital, which was slashed to 2.25 million ringgit ($834,000) by a court order in June.

The bank said that its directors would soon propose to existing shareholders a rights issue to increase share capital to 72.7 million ringgit. The bank had a paid-up capital of 45 million ringgit before the court order was sought by the country's central bank, Bank Negara Malaysia.

Bank Negara took control of Oriental Bank in November after it reported accumulated losses of 60.9 million ringgit at the end of 1987.

For the Record

Maxwell Communication Corp.'s pretax profit in the six months ended Sept. 30 rose 18.4 percent to £85.1 million ($134.3 million), compared with £71.9 million in the similar period a year ago, the company said Monday. Sales climbed to £546.1 million, after £505.7 million. *(Reuters)*

Daimler-Benz AG and MAN Nutzfahrzeuge GmbH said Monday that they had received no response from the Spanish truckmaker Enasa regarding their offer to acquire 80 percent of the company. The latest edition of Der Spiegel said Enasa had accepted the bid. *(Reuters)*

ABB Set to Acquire Combustion of U.S.

Reuters

STAMFORD, Connecticut — Combustion Engineering Inc. said Monday that it will be acquired by ABB Asea Brown Boveri Ltd., the Swiss-Swedish engineering giant, in a deal valued at about $1.6 billion.

Under the terms of the agreement, which the companies are describing as a merger, ABB will make a tender offer later this week of $40 per share, in cash, for all of Combustion Engineering's outstanding shares.

By midafternoon, Combustion Engineering shares were the most active issue on the New York Stock Exchange, soaring $13.625 to $39.125.

The U.S. company is a major supplier of equipment and services in the power-generating industry. Its sales last year totaled $3.5 billion.

ABB is the largest power-equipment supplier in the world, with total sales of about $20 billion, of which $3 billion was generated in North America.

In a joint statement, the chief executives of the companies said: "This merger will substantially improve the ability of ABB and Combustion Engineering to service their customers in North America and in the world. The two companies are complementary in products, industry coverage and regional presence."

The chairman and chief executive of Combustion Engineering, Charles E. Hugel, added, "For Combustion Engineering this means a further step in the direction of globalization. ABB's worldwide network of sales channels and its complementary products will help promote the sale of Combustion Engineering's products. The increased financial and research and development resources will also mean more flexibility in Combustion Engineering's future development."

The agreement was concluded after a short period of discussion about possible cooperation in the field of power generation, ABB said.

The two sides came to the conclusion that a merger "would be the most effective way to serve customers efficiently and develop joint opportunities."

The companies agreed to maintain the headquarters of Combustion Engineering in Stamford, Connecticut, and to keep its existing management structure.

ABB employs 200,000 people in 140 countries. In North America, it has about 15,000 employees.

In its most recent financial report, ABB said profit after financial income and expenses climbed 54.4 percent for the first nine months of 1989. The company attributed the gain largely to big orders for power equipment.

Sales for the period rose 14.4 percent, to $14.11 billion, compared with $12.32 billion in the same 1988 period.

ABB was created by the 1988 merger of Asea of Sweden and BBC Brown Boveri of Switzerland. It has broadened its presence in the U.S. market since it entered into a joint venture with Westinghouse Electric Corp. earlier this year.

EC Dispute With France Over Airlines Intensifies

Reuters

BRUSSELS — Six route-sharing agreements between Air France and three other European airlines appear to be anti-competitive and should be changed, the European Community's executive decided on Monday.

The ruling intensified a simmering dispute between the EC commission and France over the extent of airline deregulation within the 12-nation group.

Three weeks ago, the commission refused to grant two French airlines, state-owned Air France and state-controlled Air Inter, an exemption from the EC's competition rules for an agreement to share revenues and earnings on several domestic routes.

On Monday it said that it also had strong doubts about six international routes operated by Air France jointly with Sabena of Belgium, Iberia of Spain and Alitalia of Italy.

"The companies have not shown that the joint operating agreement was indispensable to keeping open the routes in question," the commission said. "Joint operation was liable to eliminate or markedly harm actual or potential competition."

A spokesman said Brussels would negotiate with the airlines to get the agreements changed. If they refused, the commission could take them to the European Court of Justice, but in the meantime the accords would remain in operation.

The commission also announced it had approved three other route-sharing agreements involving Air France and Sabena and small regional airlines in West Germany and Britain.

The accords have been granted an exemption from the bloc's competition rules.

Commission sources said France's approach to liberalizing European air travel conflicted sharply with an EC drive to spur more competition as the community builds a vast single market supposedly free of barriers to trade.

■ Restrictions on Cigarettes

EC health ministers issued directives on Monday requiring member states to lower the amount of tar in cigarettes and to place health warnings on all cigarette packages sold within the community.

The ministers established a timetable for lowering tar per cigarette to 15 milligrams by the end of 1992, and to 12 milligrams by the end of 1997. One of the cigarettes with the highest tar content sold in the community is the French-made Gauloise, with 22.8 milligrams.

Elders IXL Debt Rating Downgraded

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SYDNEY — Australian Ratings Pty., the credit service, downgraded Monday the credit rating of Elders IXL Ltd. and its Elders Finance unit in a move reflecting doubts about the debt standing of Australia's third-largest company.

The ratings concern, in an announcement made after the close of stock market trading, lowered the classification of the brewing, agribusiness and finance conglomerate to BB from A-minus.

Australian Ratings said the move indicated that Elders IXL's ability to service debt is "only adequate" and is "likely to be affected over time by adverse economic changes."

The agency estimated Elders' total debt at 13.31 billion Australian dollars ($10.45 billion), with a further two billion dollars in committed facilities.

Elders IXL's share price eased 11 Australian cents to 2.30 dollars ($1.80) before the announcement.

In September, the company, flagship vehicle of the businessman John Elliott, announced a fall in profit to 653.26 million Australian dollars for the year ended June 30, from 684.87 million the year before.

The same month, Harlin Holdings Pty., a takeover vehicle owned by Mr. Elliott and other Elders IXL executives, tripled its stake in Elders IXL to nearly 60 percent. The move triggered speculation that Harlin would not be able to meet its debt payments without selling some of Elders' assets.

Harlin's ownership could lead to a conflict of interest, Australian Ratings said, adding, "The fact that Harlin was forced to make a full takeover bid for Elders IXL could not have been reasonably anticipated by shareholders, lenders or management."

Australian Ratings also downgraded Elders Finance, Australia's largest merchant bank in terms of assets. Its long-term unsecured debt was given a BB-minus, compared with the previous BBB-plus.

Australian Ratings' report concluded by saying that the pyramid-like structure employed by Elders masks the full, underlying debt of the group. *(AFP, Reuters)*

Resorts Sets Pact With Bondholders

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Resorts International Inc., the troubled Atlantic City casino company, said Monday that it has reached a tentative agreement with bondholders that will allow the company to reorganize.

One year ago Tuesday, Merv Griffin, the entertainer, purchased Resorts in a highly leveraged deal that valued the company at about $915 million, outbidding Donald J. Trump, the New York developer.

The new deal would value the company at 41 percent less — $536 million, of which $136 million would be equity and the rest debt — a banker involved in the deal said.

The reorganization is thought to be the first time a large company will take advantage of a little-used technique called the prepackaged bankruptcy.

On Sunday, the bondholders filed an involuntary petition, asking that the company be put under Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection.

The filing differs from most, however, in that the parties have agreed in advance to support a reorganization plan.

Resorts said Monday that petitions were filed to preserve certain legal rights against Mr. Trump. The company said it expects these petitions to be stayed in order to permit the recapitalization proceed.

"Everyone has agreed in advance to the terms," said Wilbur L. Ross Jr., an investment banker at Rothschild Inc. who is advising the bondholders who provided the latest infusion of capital.

"There won't be one extra lawyer hired," he said. "It will be an invisible bankruptcy."

Generally, when companies are in financial trouble, there are too many conflicts among the special-interest groups to take advantage of prepackaged bankruptcies.

But Mr. Ross said the parties were motivated by a common desire to strike a deal no later than Monday, so the bondholders could take advantage of another wrinkle in the federal bankruptcy code that expires a year after a company is bought out.

That provision will make it easier for certain bondholders to sue Mr. Trump to recover some of the money he reaped from the takeover battle with Mr. Griffin.

In such suits, bondholders maintain that the company fraudulently transferred something of value to a third party without their receiving something fair in return.

Mr. Ross said the recapitalization deal called for Mr. Griffin, the chairman, to put an additional $30 million into the company — $15 million now and $15 million a year from now — in exchange for 22 percent of the equity in the reorganized company.

In contrast, Mr. Ross said, he paid only $50 million for 100 percent of the company in his takeover.

The bondholders who predate the Griffin takeover collectively hold bonds with a face value of $540 million.

They will receive $112.5 million of new bonds and 75.5 percent of the stock in the reorganized company, equity worth about $103 million. *(NYT, Reuters)*

Motorola Ends Suits Against Tandy, Nokia

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CHICAGO — Motorola Inc. announced Monday the settlement of suits that it had filed against Tandy Corp. and Oy Nokia AB of Finland, in which it alleged that they had infringed seven of Motorola's patents on cellular telephones.

While specific terms were not disclosed, Motorola said Tandy and Nokia agreed to a licence under Motorola patents without any admissions of liability on either side.

The telephones involved were manufactured by Nokia-Mobira Oy in Finland and Tandy Mobira Communications Corp. in South Korea.

Other claims that the two agreed to settle included damages for past infringement of Motorola's patents and an injunction barring importation and sale of the Tandy and Nokia cellular phones that use technology protected by Motorola's patents.

"This is a significant settlement," said a Motorola vice president, Robert Weisshappel. "We also hope that this will send a clear signal that Motorola will aggressively protect its intellectual-property rights anywhere in the world."

Motorola filed the suits against Tandy and Nokia before the International Trade Commission and in a U.S. District Court in Chicago in April 1989, alleging that seven of its cellular-telephone patents had been infringed.

The commission granted Motorola a temporary exclusion order against Tandy and Nokia cellular telephones in August, after determining that two of Motorola's patents probably were infringed.

The ITC proceedings and the federal court case would be dismissed if the trade commission accepts the settlement, which is expected, Nokia and Tandy said.

In Helsinki, Antti Lagerroos, president of the Nokia Mobile Phones unit, said U.S. sales of the phones were continuing. "We are in business maybe stronger than before," he said. *(Reuters, AP)*

Chartwell Weighs Avon Bid

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The Chartwell Associates LP investment group said Monday that it had lifted its stake in Avon Products Inc. to 6.9 percent and that it was weighing a full takeover offer for the cosmetics concern.

A spokesman for Avon said that its managers still agreed that the company was not for sale.

Avon shares slipped 87.5 cents to $35.625 by midday Monday on the New York Stock Exchange. This followed a $5.50 gain Friday, when Chartwell disclosed that it had acquired over 5 percent of Avon's outstanding voting shares.

The general partners of Chartwell have been identified as Larry, Zachery, Arnold, Richard and Anthony Fisher, a family of New York property developers, and Argonaut Partners, which was formed by Mary Kay Cosmetics Inc. and its vice chairman, John P. Rochon. *(AP, Reuters)*

Monday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Ch'ge
22¾	18	PugetP	1.76	8.2	10	595	21⅝	21½	21½	—
12⅝	12	PDPI n		—	—	681	12⅛	12	12	—
12⅝	12¼	PDIF n	.11e	.9	—	83	12½	12⅜	12½	+⅛
8¼	6⅝	PHICB	.85	11.7	—	209	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+⅛
10⅜	9¼	PHYM n	.78	8.2	—	427	9⅝	9½	9½	—
9½	8⅝	PIGIT	1.01	11.1	—	1430	9⅛	9	9⅛	—
12⅛	11⅞	PIGM n		—	—	555	12	11⅞	11⅞	—
10¼	9⅜	PMMI n	.75a	7.8	—	302	9¾	9½	9¾	—
9⅝	7⅝	PMIIT	1.03a	12.9	—	1165	8	7¾	8	+⅛
9⅝	8	PMIT	1.10a	13.1	—	702	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	—
9¾	8	PPrIT	1.14	13.6	—	5090	8½	8⅜	8⅜	—
		Q-R								
12	6⅞	QMS		—	7	143	10⅝	10½	10½	—
1	⅛	Qantel		—	—	114	9/16	½	½	—
68⅞	49½	QuakrO	1.40	2.3	23	1375	61⅞	61	61¾	+½
19⅝	13⅝	QuakSC	.80	5.2	27	1887	15⅝	14¾	15¼	+⅜
19	12½	Quanex	.32	2.2	6	72	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—
31⅛	25½	Quanx pf	2.20	8.6	—	5	26½	26½	26½	—
59½	30¼	Quantm	3.00a	8.9	3	581	34½	33⅞	33⅞	−⅝
12⅝	10⅛	QstVl	1.20a	9.4	—	263	12¾	12⅝	12¾	—
14	7¾	QstVC		—	—	170	12½	12¼	12½	+⅜
39½	31	Questar	1.92	5.3	15	x14	36	35⅞	36	—
18¼	10⅝	QkReily	.24	1.5	14	99	15⅝	15½	15⅝	—
12	9⅞	RAC In n	1.20	11.9	—	298	10⅛	10	10⅛	—
9½	1⅞	RAC	.40e	24.7	—	333	2½	2¼	2¼	−⅛
10½	7⅝	RLC	.20b	2.6	8	148	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—
9⅝	6⅞	RLI Co	.40	4.8	8	94	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+⅛
19¾	12¼	ROC Fd		—	—	28	13¾	13¼	13⅝	−¼
8¼	5	RPC		—	15	38	5½	5⅜	5⅜	−⅛
7½	5⅜	RPS n	.57e	10.4	—	123	5⅝	5½	5½	—
85⅝	29½	Racal	1.21e	2.2	52	471	55¾	54⅝	55	+⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Radice n		—	—	17	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	—
101½	74¾	RalsPur	1.65	2.0	13	496	81⅞	81¼	81⅝	+⅛
15⅛	8⅛	Ramad		—	—	1906	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	+¼
6⅜	4⅞	RangrO		—	28	169	6	5⅞	5⅞	−⅛
39¾	30¼	Raycm	.32	1.0	31	1390	31½	31	31¼	−⅛
19½	9⅝	RJamF	.20	1.3	7	48	16¼	16	16	—
20⅞	18	Rayonr	2.80	13.7	5	115	20⅝	20	20⅝	+¼
3⅜	½	vjRaytc		—	—	11	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	—
85	65⅝	Raythn	2.20	2.7	10	1195	80½	79⅝	80¼	−⅜
2⅝	9/16	RdgB n		—	—	966	1½	1⅜	1⅜	+⅛
17	15	REIT	1.38	9.0	10	42	15½	15⅜	15⅜	—
16⅛	13½	RltRef	1.72	11.3	9	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	+⅛
12⅝	5½	RecnEq		—	—	89	6⅝	6½	6½	−⅛
18½	9½	Reebok	.30	1.7	13	1079	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	−⅛
16	11⅝	Reece	.15e	1.3	57	3	11⅝	11½	11⅝	—
½	1/16	Regal		—	—	212	5/16	¼	¼	—
9⅝	5⅞	RegalFn	.25e	2.8	—	84	9	8⅞	8⅞	+⅛
15¾	12½	ReichTg	1.76	12.1	9	36	14½	14⅛	14½	+⅛
8⅝	4¼	RelGrp	.32	5.2	—	302	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	—
24⅞	16¼	Repsol n		—	—	677	20⅛	19⅞	20	−⅛
5⅝	4¼	RepGyp	.20	4.0	24	78	5⅛	5	5	−⅛
51⅛	41	RepNY	1.28	2.7	—	55	47⅝	47⅜	47⅜	—
16⅞	4⅞	Rexene	1.00a	19.5	3	218	5¼	5	5⅛	+⅛
33⅝	19½	ReyRey	.80	3.3	10	286	24¾	24½	24½	−¼
62¾	48⅝	ReyMtl	1.80	3.6	5	1328	50⅝	50¼	50⅜	−⅛
48½	35	RhonPl		—	—	253	36¾	36½	36⅝	−⅜
41⅛	29⅛	RiteAid	.82	2.1	16	196	38⅝	38	38⅝	+⅜
⅛	1/16	RvrOak		—	—	218	⅛	1/16	1/16	—
12⅝	8⅝	Robtsn		—	—	132	11¼	11	11	−¼
37¾	21⅞	vjRobins		—	20	895u	38	37	37	−¾
21⅞	16⅞	RochG	1.50	7.1	12	159	21	20⅞	21	+⅛
45¾	23½	RochTl s	1.42	3.6	18	260	39⅞	39⅜	39⅞	+½
20⅞	18½	RckCtr	1.88	9.2	18	3561	20½	20	20½	+⅜
27⅛	18⅝	Rockwl	.78	3.3	8	2149	24⅝	23⅝	23⅞	−½
8	4⅞	RodRen		—	—	41	6	5⅞	6	—
37½	30¾	RoHaas	1.20	3.8	11	712	32¼	31¾	31¾	−½
37⅝	19½	Rohr		—	26	411	21⅛	20⅝	21	—
13¼	9	RollinE	.08	.7	—	988	11	10⅝	10⅞	—
21	16¾	Rollins	.54	3.0	18	189	17⅞	17½	17¾	+⅜
48	36⅛	Rorer	.84	1.9	20	1722	43⅝	43⅜	43½	−⅛
9⅞	4½	Rowan		—	—	3022	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	—
24¼	23¼	RBScT pr		—	—	291	24¼	23¼	23¼	−⅞
70⅛	55½	RoylD s	3.36e	5.1	6	4292	65¾	65	65½	+⅜
16	8⅛	RoyInt	.20a	2.2	11	133	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+⅛
10	7⅝	Royce	.51e	5.4	—	107	9½	9¼	9½	+⅛
35⅝	23½	Rubmd	.52	1.5	24	778	34½	34¼	34⅜	—
21¼	14⅛	RussBr	.40	2.7	21	750	15⅛	14¾	15	+¼
15	10⅝	RussTg	.20	1.6	50	11	12½	12⅜	12⅜	—
25⅝	15⅝	Russell	.28	1.2	16	130	23½	23⅛	23¼	−¼
31⅛	20⅝	Ryder	.60	2.7	24	783	22⅜	21⅞	22¼	+¼
29½	19⅝	Rykoff s	.60	2.8	13	383	21¾	21¼	21⅜	−⅜
25⅜	17¼	Ryland	.60	3.0	7	172	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	—
14⅝	8⅝	Rymer		—	—	16	10⅝	10½	10½	−¼
10⅝	7¾	Rymr pf	1.17	12.0	—	10	9¾	9¾	9¾	—
		S								
38¼	31	SCEcp	2.56	6.7	11	1985u	38⅝	37⅞	38¼	+½
13	6⅞	SCOR U	.20e	1.6	13	80	12⅝	12½	12½	—
9½	7¼	SL Ind	.17b	2.0	14	23	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—
60⅛	41½	SPSTec	1.20	2.5	12	99	49	48½	48½	−½
36⅝	24¾	SPX Co	1.00	3.1	6	x307	32	31⅝	32	+⅛
36⅝	19	SSMC		—	93	14	32	31¾	31¾	—
22½	13¼	Saatchi	.90e	5.8	6	886	15⅝	15½	15½	−¼
14⅝	11¾	SabnR	1.38e	10.4	10	15	13⅜	13¼	13¼	—
38¾	23½	SafKln	.36	1.1	25	448	33⅞	33⅝	33⅝	−⅛
9¼	8⅛	SanCos	1.12	12.6	74	144	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+⅛
23¼	19¾	StJoLP	1.52	6.7	9	25	22⅞	22¾	22¾	−¼
28⅞	14⅝	Salant		—	16	118	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	−½
53½	32	SalleM s	.40	.8	20	644	48¼	47½	48¼	+⅞
29⅝	22¾	Salomn	.64	2.7	9	2545	23⅝	22⅞	23⅝	—
47⅝	36⅝	SDieGs	2.70	6.4	14	589	42⅝	42⅛	42½	+⅛
9⅝	6⅛	SJuanB	.171	—	49	29	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+⅛
16⅝	11¾	SJuanR	2.25c	—	15	10	16	16	16	—
35	28½	SAnitRt	2.08	7.1	19	66	29⅞	29½	29½	−⅜
14⅝	6⅛	SFeEP	2.88	39.1	—	111	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	−⅛
24⅝	20	SFePP n	2.40	10.0	—	244	24	23½	24	+¼
25¾	15⅝	SFePCp	.10e	.6	16	1975	17½	17¼	17¼	−⅛
63	42	SaraLee	1.44	2.5	16	1342	59	58½	58⅝	+⅛
26½	23⅝	SavE pfA	2.37	8.9	—	31	26½	26¼	26½	—
½	⅛	Savin		—	—	903	⅜	5/16	5/16	−1/16
16⅝	10⅝	Savn pfA		—	—	1	13½	13½	13½	—
35½	27⅝	SCANA	2.46	7.3	11	64	34⅛	33⅞	33⅞	−¼
11⅝	7	Schltr	.55e	5.4	—	137	10¼	10⅛	10¼	—
80¼	52½	SchrPlg	1.80	2.3	19	3036	80¼	78½	78½	−1⅜
46	31¼	Schlmb	1.20	2.9	25	4018	41¾	40⅞	41⅜	+¼
17	6¼	Schwb	.12	.9	28	87	13½	13⅜	13⅜	−⅛
17	5⅝	Schwitz n		—	—	1139	5⅞d	5	5⅛	−⅞
23⅞	10⅞	SciAtl	.16	.7	15	1223	22⅞	21⅛	22¼	+1¼
15	9	Scotm n	.05e	.5	—	73	10¼	10	10⅛	—
52½	34½	ScottP	.80	1.7	9	725	48¼	47¼	47⅜	−½
16⅛	8½	ScudNA	.07e	.5	—	138	13½	13⅜	13½	+⅛
74¼	27	SeaCnt	.45e	.7	16	1046	65½	64⅝	65⅛	+½
14½	12⅝	SeaCt pf	1.46	11.0	—	8	13¼	13¼	13¼	−⅛
17⅝	14½	SeaC pfB	2.10	13.5	—	33	15⅝	15½	15½	+⅛
17¼	15	SeaC pfC	2.10	13.7	—	10	15½	15⅜	15⅜	−¼
119⅝	49⅝	SeaC pfD	4.12	4.0	—	6	104	104	104	—
87¼	55⅝	Seagrm	1.40	1.7	12	426	83½	82⅝	83¼	+⅝
21⅞	13½	Seagul		—	17	19	16⅞	16¾	16¾	−⅛
23⅝	10¾	SealAr n		—	14	172	20⅝	20	20⅛	—
48⅛	37¾	Sears	2.00	5.2	12	4244	38⅝	37¾	38¼	+⅜
54⅞	33⅝	SecPac	2.28	5.5	7	1312	42⅛	41½	41⅝	−1⅛
77½	56⅝	SequaA	.60	.9	11	402	69½	69	69½	+¼
80½	60½	SequaB	.50	.7	12	31	75¼	74⅝	75¼	+½
106	85	Sequa pf	5.00	5.2	—	2	95¾	95⅝	95⅝	+1
22	12⅝	SvceCp	.56	4.0	—	469	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	−⅛
15⅛	6⅞	SvMer s	.06a	.8	5	2816	8⅛	7⅞	8	−⅛
7⅝	1⅝	SvcRes		—	—	1018u	8⅛	7½	7¾	−⅛
24¼	21¼	Svcmst	1.76e	8.0	11	508	22	21⅝	21⅞	+⅛
32⅛	11⅛	Shaw s		—	18	976	31⅛	30	30⅛	−½
29¾	21½	ShawNt	1.44	6.4	6	3061	22½	22¼	22⅝	+½
24	14⅝	ShLehH	.75	5.2	17	2517	14½d	13⅞	14⅝	−⅛
12¼	8⅝	Shelby	.24	2.5	16	97	9⅝	9½	9⅝	−⅛
44	34⅞	ShellT s	2.25e	5.5	10	259	40⅝	40¼	40⅝	+¼
35⅝	24⅝	Shrwin	.70	2.1	13	x582	33⅞	33¼	33½	−¼
12½	6⅞	Shoney		—	24	704	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	−⅛
15⅝	8	Showbt	.28	2.4	15	168	11½	10⅝	11½	+1
25⅞	22⅞	SierPac	1.84	7.5	12	167	24½	24¼	24⅝	+⅛
8¼	4½	SgnlApl		—	—	135	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅜
43¼	28¾	Signet	1.56	4.2	9	127	37⅜	37½	37½	—

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Ch'ge
16¾	13¾	Sizeler	1.56	11.2	14	103	14	13¾	13⅞	—
20¼	13⅝	Skyline	.48	3.4	13	155	14	13⅝	14	+⅛
23⅝	16⅜	SthCor n		—	9	115	17⅝	17	17	−¼
14⅝	7½	Smimin		—	—	199	13⅝	13½	13⅝	—
48	40⅝	SmthBc		—	—	838	43⅝	43	43¼	+⅜
44⅝	35½	SmthB eq		—	—	3943	38⅝	38⅛	38½	+½
25	20½	SmtFD n	.20	.9	20	47	22⅝	22⅜	22½	+⅛
76¼	56¾	Smuckr	1.04	1.4	19	x116	72⅝	71⅜	72⅜	−⅛
41⅞	32½	SnapOn	1.08	3.3	12	1475	33⅝d	31⅞	32⅜	−⅜
4⅝	3	Snyder	.40	16.6	—	165	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	−⅛
12⅝	9¼	Snydr pf	2.09	20.1	—	45	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	−⅛
3⅝	1	Soltron		—	—	41	1⅝	1½	1⅝	—
44⅞	27⅝	Sonat	2.00	4.7	18	643	42⅝	42	42⅝	+⅞
65⅝	46⅝	SonyCp	.27e	.5	32	18	57⅝	57½	57⅝	—
25½	16⅞	SoLin		—	69	31	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	—
43⅝	25⅝	SourcC	3.60	8.5	—	x39	42¾	42⅛	42⅝	+¼
26½	23½	SrcCp pf	2.40	9.4	—	x19	26	25½	25½	−¼
23⅝	18	SoJerIn	1.40	6.8	13	31	20⅝	20½	20⅝	−⅛
29	18⅝	Soudwn	.50	1.8	13	x408	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	−⅜
29⅞	20⅝	SoestBk	1.12	4.5	7	3265	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	—
28¼	20⅞	SoutnCo	2.14	7.7	10	2408	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	−⅛
32⅝	26¼	SoInGs	1.80	6.1	10	x645	29⅝	29½	29⅝	+⅛
90	51⅝	SNETl	3.24	3.8	14	280	86	85⅝	86	+⅞
13⅝	7½	SoUnCo	.20	1.6	—	37	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	—
2⅝	⅛	vjSomk		—	—	1208	⅜	5/16	5/16	—
10¼	⅛	vjSmk pf		—	—	377	⅜d	5/16	¼	—
6⅞	½	vjSmk plH		—	—	47	⅞	⅝	⅝	—
30¼	17⅝	SwAirl	.14	.6	9	953	22⅝	21⅞	22⅛	+¼
20⅝	17	SwtGas	1.40	8.2	9	237	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	−¼
58⅝	38⅝	SwBell	2.60	4.7	15	4116	55⅞	54⅞	55¼	−¼
28	16⅝	SwEnr	.56	2.0	19	56	27½	27¼	27½	+⅛
29⅝	25⅝	SwtPS	2.20	7.6	12	941	29	28⅞	28⅞	−⅛
43¼	30¼	Savran	1.80	4.7	9	243	38⅝	37⅞	38⅛	+⅛
39	10	Spain	.15e	.5	—	306	31⅝	31	31¼	−⅛
12⅝	7⅝	Sparton	.52	6.5	—	53	8¼	8	8	—
12⅝	7	Sprague	.05e	.7	—	289	7	6⅞d	6⅞	—
45¼	27	Springs	1.20	3.4	11	1723	35⅛	35	35⅛	−⅛
62¾	45⅝	SquarD	2.80	4.8	11	723	50⅝	50⅛	50⅝	+⅛
19⅝	11⅜	StBPnt		—	13	190	13⅝	13½	13½	+⅛
17¼	8⅝	StFdBk	.40	3.7	7	x177	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+⅛
20	13	StMotr	.32	2.0	14	70	16	15⅝	15⅞	—
19⅝	11⅝	StdPac	1.95e	12.5	4	691	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	−⅛
34½	26⅝	StdPrd	.72	3.2	12	86	28⅝	27⅞	28⅝	+⅛
26½	19½	Standex	.48	2.7	12	44	24½	24½	24½	+⅛
35⅛	17⅜	Stanhm	.48	2.7	12	687	26	25	25⅛	−⅞
39¼	25½	StanlWk	1.08	3.0	14	690	35⅝	35¼	35⅝	+½
11¼	9¼	StaMSe	1.08	10.2	—	59	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+⅛
5⅛	3⅝	Steego		—	—	10	4½	4½	4½	+⅛
11⅛	7⅝	StriBco	.20	2.5	—	35	8	7⅝	8	—
18¼	6⅝	StriCh	1.00	12.7	4	378	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+⅛
12¼	10½	StkVC pr	1.00	8.3	—	z250	12	12	12	—
7⅞	5⅛	Stifel		—	37	15	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	−⅛
45⅝	34⅝	StoneW s	1.20	3.1	19	374	39	37⅞	38½	+½
36⅝	24	StoneC	.72	2.9	4	3086	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	−⅛
10⅝	5⅝	StonRs		—	—	458	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+⅛
14½	10⅝	StorEq	1.40	11.1	12	114	12⅝	12½	12⅝	—
17⅝	9⅛	StorTc n		—	14	295	13⅝	13	13	—
29¼	13	StridR s	.40	1.4	16	4038	29⅜	28⅝	29	+⅜
7⅝	6	SuavSh		—	15	79	6⅝d	6	6⅛	−⅛
72⅞	8⅝	SunDis	1.10e	9.4	8	114	12	11⅝	11¾	−⅛
24⅝	13⅝	SunEl		—	—	536	14	13½	13⅝	−⅛
14	11	SunEng	1.16e	10.1	68	x133	11½	11⅜	11½	+⅛
43	29⅝	SunCo	1.80	4.6	12	943	39⅝	39⅜	39⅝	—
83⅝	46⅝	Sundstr	1.80	2.7	19	1019	67⅝	67	67	+⅛
3⅝	2⅝	SunMn		—	—	2181	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	—
9⅝	8¼	SunM pf	1.19	13.2	—	138	9⅝	9	9	—
26⅞	19⅝	SunTrst	.76	3.3	9	887	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	—
30⅝	21⅞	SupValu	.60	2.4	14	1186	25⅝	25⅛	25½	+⅛
25⅝	15⅝	SybITc		—	19	1332	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	−⅛
14	9⅝	SymsCo		—	11	4	12¼	12¼	12¼	+⅛
19½	11⅝	Synovs	.34	2.0	17	33	17⅝	17	17	−⅜
54½	36½	Syntex	1.50	3.2	17	3900	47	46	46⅝	−⅛
30⅝	16½	Sysco s	.20	.7	24	1442	30⅛	29⅝	30	−⅛
25⅝	14⅝	SystCf		—	18	183	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+⅛
		T								
29	10¼	TCBY	.08	.3	25	424	26¼	25⅝	25⅝	−⅛
17⅝	8⅞	TCF Fn	.40	3.2	8	75	12½	12⅜	12⅜	−⅛
8½	7⅝	TCW	.84	10.2	—	643	8⅝	8⅜	8¼	—
46¼	25⅝	TDK s	.12t	.3	29	5	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	—
27½	22	TECO	1.52	5.7	12	269	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝	—
15½	10⅝	TGIF		—	19	236	14½	14⅛	14½	—
9⅝	5½	TIS	1.32e	16.8	—	71	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	−⅛
21¼	14⅞	TJX	.40a	2.7	98	7728	15d	14⅝	14⅝	−¼
22⅝	18½	TNP	1.55	7.3	9	102	21⅝	21¼	21⅛	−⅛
49⅞	40⅝	TRW	1.72a	3.7	11	454	47⅝	46⅝	46⅝	−⅜
39	28⅝	TW Svc	.05l	—	38	1322	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	−⅛
1	1/16	TacBt		—	31	1300	⅛d	1/16	1/16	−1/16
43⅝	26	Taiwan	8.50e	20.0	—	61	42¾	42¼	42½	−½
16⅝	10½	Talley	.50	4.7	5	311	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+⅛
21½	16	Talley pf	1.00	6.3	—	4	15⅝d	15⅝	15⅝	−⅛
76½	52⅝	Tambd	2.08	3.2	19	467	64⅞	64⅝	64½	+⅛
26⅝	14⅝	Tandem		—	21	3893	24½	23⅝	24	−⅛
48⅝	38⅝	Tandy	.40	1.0	11	1331	41⅝	41¼	41¼	−⅛
17¼	12⅝	Tndycft		—	13	15	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	+⅛
14¼	9½	TchSym		—	29	42	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	−⅛
24¼	16¼	Tektrnx	.60	3.6	26	211	17	16⅝	16⅝	−⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Telcom		—	41	63	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—
40	17½	TlcmUS		—	31	193	31	30⅝	30⅝	—
380⅝	321⅝	Teldyn	4.00	1.2	12	125	334	327⅝	328	−5⅜
27⅞	22½	Telef	1.08a	4.4	14	1181	24½	24⅛	24½	+⅛
21½	13¼	Telerte	.32	1.5	23	680	21	20⅞	20⅞	−⅛
68¼	44½	Templl	1.16	1.9	8	169	62½	61½	62½	+⅝
10½	8¼	TpGGv n	1.02	11.3	—	683	9	8⅝	9	+⅛
9⅝	8⅛	TmpGlb	1.02	12.0	—	1840	8⅝	8½	8½	−⅛
10¼	8¼	TmplVl n	.29e	2.9	—	262	10	9⅝	9⅝	−⅛
64¼	46⅝	Tennco	3.04	5.1	17	2078	60⅛	59½	59⅝	−⅝
97⅝	93	Tenc pr	7.40	7.6	—	1	97	97	97	−⅛
14⅝	10⅛	Teradyn		—	117	172	10½	10¼	10½	—
14⅛	8⅝	Tesoro		—	—	1020	10⅝	9⅞	10⅜	+⅝
25½	17¼	Tesor pf	2.16	—	—	48	19¼	18½	19¼	+¾
56⅝	44⅞	Texaco	3.00a	5.7	11	4402	52⅝	51⅞	52⅝	+½
50½	48½	Txc pfC		—	—	402	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	−⅛
36⅞	24½	TexInd	.80b	3.0	—	34	26⅝	26½	26⅝	−⅛
46¾	29½	TexInst	.72	2.5	8	2204	30⅛d	29⅛	29⅛	−¾
54	30⅝	TxPac	.40	1.0	63	33	42⅝	41¾	41¾	−½
35	27⅝	TexUtil	2.92	8.3	9	10683u	35¼	34⅞	35⅛	+¼
12⅛	5¼	Texfi		—	7	44	8½	8½	8½	—
18½	9¼	Texfi pf	1.00	10.0	—	88	10	9⅝	10	+⅛
18½	9⅛	Texfi pfB		—	—	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—
29⅝	23	Textron	1.00	4.1	8	2776	24¾	24⅝	24½	—
9¼	6½	Thack		—	9	255	7⅛	7	7⅛	+⅛
26⅞	11⅝	ThaI	.29e	1.3	—	489	23¼	22⅝	22⅞	−¼
37⅞	16⅝	ThrmEl		—	25	128	33	32⅝	32⅝	—
16	12⅝	Thiokl n	.30	2.3	—	339	13¼	13	13¼	−⅛
55⅝	45⅝	ThmBet	2.00	4.2	15	108	48	47⅝	47⅝	−¼
21¼	18	ThomIn	.76	4.2	11	11	18½	18⅛	18⅛	—
16	8⅛	TMAM	1.31e	15.4	6	24	8⅝	8½	8½	+⅛
14	9½	ThorInd	.12	1.2	15	6	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—
4½	1	Thortec		—	—	31	1⅛	1	1	−⅛
12½	6⅝	Tidwtr		—	—	1443	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+¼
61¼	24⅝	Tiffany s	.20	.4	27	143	49	48¼	48½	−½
182¾	96	TimeW	1.00	.7	219	1140	135	133⅛	133⅝	−⅜
45	31¼	TmMir	1.00	2.8	15	1370	36¼	35⅝	36⅛	+⅛
39¼	27⅝	Timken	.92	3.2	9	349	29⅛	28¾	29	—
3⅝	2	Titan		—	—	66	2⅝	2½	2½	—
8½	1⅝	vjTodSh		—	—	175	5⅝	4⅞	5⅝	+½
25⅝	7¼	vjTdS pf		—	—	25	20	19½	20	+⅝
26	17⅛	Toknem	.56	2.7	24	60	21⅞	21	21	−½
28	24⅝	TolEd pf	2.81	10.7	—	67	26½	26⅛	26⅜	+⅛
24⅝	21⅛	TolEd pf	2.36	9.9	—	10	24	24	24	−⅛
23⅝	19⅝	TolEd pf	2.21	9.8	—	2	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	−¼
5⅝	3⅝	TollBro		—	7	57	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
22⅞	8⅝	Tonka		—	12	487	16½	16¼	16⅜	−⅛
38⅛	25	TootRl	.23b	.7	18	6	35	34¼	34¾	—
50⅝	29⅝	Trchmk	1.40	2.9	14	736	47½	47¼	47½	+¼
91⅞	83⅝	Trch pf	7.80e	9.1	—	70	85¾	85¼	85¾	+½
24⅝	17⅞	Toro	.48	2.3	10	15	21	20¾	20¾	−¼
26¼	15	Tosco s	.60	2.5	17	2237	24	23⅝	23⅝	—
67	39½	Tosco pf	2.37	3.8	—	297	63	61½	62⅝	−⅛
29⅝	17¼	TotlSys		—	38	10	26½	25¾	25⅞	−¼
40¼	23¼	ToyRU s		—	27	4216	38	37⅝	37¾	+¼
9	4⅝	Tramel	.96e	19.6	—	111	5	4⅝	5	+⅛
17⅝	14⅞	TWA pf	2.25	13.2	—	86	17	16⅞	17	+⅜
48	30⅝	Transm	1.92	4.2	18	853	46	45⅝	45⅝	−⅛
24½	20¼	TranInc	2.16	9.1	11	39	23⅞	23⅝	23¾	+⅛
15¼	9¼	TrCda g	.68	4.6	—	142	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+⅜
8⅛	5	Trnscap	1.30e	26.0	71	11	5	5	5	—
50½	31⅝	Transco	1.36	3.2	—	275	42½	42	42	—
54¾	47	Trnsc pf	4.75	9.1	—	3	52	52	52	−¼
13½	3⅝	TranEx	9.50c	—	5	208	4	3⅞	4	—
3½	1¼	Transcn		—	—	164	1¼d	1⅛	1¼	—
7⅝	3⅝	TrnRty	.70	19.3	—	32	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	−⅛
20	12⅝	TrnsTec	.96	7.8	23	53	12⅝d	12¼	12¼	−⅛
45	34	Travler	2.40	6.0	10	1442	40¼	39⅝	40	—
17⅝	12⅝	Tredgr n	.24	1.7	—	1026	14¼	13½	14¼	+⅛
25⅞	19⅞	TriCon	2.11	8.9	—	508	24	23⅝	23⅝	+⅛
30¼	26½	TriCn pf	2.50	8.4	—	2	29¾	29¾	29¾	+½
63½	36⅝	Tribune	.88	1.8	16	876	48⅝	47	47⅝	+⅜
46	28	Trinty	.80	2.4	13	263	33	32¾	32⅞	−⅛
30⅝	21	Trinova	.68	3.0	21	920	22⅝	22	22⅝	+⅜
16¾	14	TritonG		—	7	46	14¼	14	14	—
18	9⅝	TritEng	.10b	.6	12	208	16½	16⅝	16⅝	—
25⅝	18	TritE pf	2.00	8.5	—	6	23⅝	23½	23½	−⅛
51⅝	19¾	TucsEP	1.60	7.5	5	755	21½	21⅛	21⅛	−¼
14⅝	7½	Tultex	.36	3.6	17	567	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	+⅛
35	21½	TwinDs	.90	4.1	7	3	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	−⅛
52½	32⅝	TycoLb	.32	.7	20	423	49⅝	48½	48⅝	+¼
6	4⅝	Tyler n	.08	1.6	—	30	5⅛	5	5⅛	+⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Ch'ge
		U-V								
294	96⅝	UAL Cp		—	9	5924	194⅞	190¼	193¼	+3⅞
28⅝	25⅝	UDC pf	3.75	14.4	—	23	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	—
27	17¼	UDC	2.40a	10.0	6	55	24⅝	23⅞	24	−⅛
25¼	22½	UDC pf		—	—	55	23¼	23	23¼	−⅛
40⅝	26¾	UGI	2.25	6.0	12	71	37⅝	36⅝	37¼	+⅛
28⅝	19⅝	UJB Fn	1.16	5.1	8	275	23	22⅝	22⅝	−⅛
9⅝	5½	UNCInc		—	6	601	6	5⅝	5⅝	—
46½	25⅝	UNUM	.60	1.4	13	143	44⅝	43⅝	43⅝	−⅛
34	28⅝	USFG	2.80	9.3	27	1564	30⅛	29⅞	30⅛	+⅛
46½	40	USFG pf	4.10	9.5	—	294	43⅝	43¼	43⅝	+⅛
7⅝	2⅝	USG		—	3	1739	3	2⅞	3	—
25⅞	21¼	USLICO	1.00	4.5	8	x19	22⅝	22⅛	22¼	−⅛
30⅛	17½	UST s	.72	2.3	18	1352	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	+⅛
39½	26	USX	1.40	4.1	11	6022	34⅝	34¼	34⅝	−⅛
56	44½	USX pr	3.50	6.9	—	231	51	50⅝	50⅝	—
12⅝	7¾	Ultmte		—	—	244	8⅝	7⅞	8⅛	+½
40½	23⅝	UniFrst	.20	.5	19	13u	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	+⅛
43⅝	32½	Unilevr	1.20e	2.9	12	314	41½	40½	41⅛	+⅜
74⅝	56⅝	UnNV	2.06e	2.9	13	1516	71⅜	70⅝	71⅛	+1⅛
41⅞	31	UnCmp	1.48	4.2	8	905	36¼	35⅝	35⅝	−⅜
33⅛	23	UCarb	1.00	4.2	5	6187	23⅝	23½	23⅝	+⅛
19½	10⅝	UnionC		—	12	188	18½	18⅛	18⅛	−⅛
28	23	UnElec	2.08	7.4	12	668	28	27⅝	28	—
40	34	UnEl pf	3.50	9.4	—	z350	38	37¼	37¼	+¼
49⅝	44⅝	UnEl pf	4.50	9.3	—	z200	48½	48½	48½	+½
91½	80	UEl pfL	8.00	8.8	—	z100	91	91	91	+⅛
91½	79	UEl pfH	8.00	8.9	—	z1030	90⅝	90	90⅝	+⅛
19¼	12⅛	UnExp	1.82e	10.6	18	48	17¼	17	17⅛	+⅛
81	60¼	UnPac	2.20	3.0	13	1097	74⅝	73	73¾	−⅛
15⅝	11	UPtntr s	.48	4.0	24	580	12	11⅝	12	—
18⅝	10⅝	UnTex	.20	1.3	11	520	16⅛	16	16	−⅛
24⅝	13	UnitedF	.44	2.3	5	104	19	18⅝	18⅝	−⅛
30½	13½	Unisys	1.00	7.5	—	15957	13⅝d	13	13¼	−⅛
54½	34⅞	Unisy pf	3.75	11.1	—	2268	34⅝d	33⅞	33⅞	−⅝
3¼	1⅝	Unit		—	—	181	3	2⅞	3	+⅛
21⅝	13⅝	UAM	.36	2.0	26	244	18⅝	18	18⅛	+⅛
17⅜	12⅝	UBrand	.20	1.2	11	75	16⅝	16½	16⅝	−⅛
33⅝	24⅝	UIllum	2.32	7.5	5	137	31⅝	30⅝	31	+⅜
15⅝	11⅝	Unitind	.64	5.2	14	47	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	−⅛
11½	8½	UKing	.26e	2.7	—	90	9⅝	9½	9½	−⅛
5⅛	2½	UtdMM		—	—	63	3	3	3	—
2⅛	1⅝	UPkMn		—	—	175	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	−⅛
54⅝	33	UsairG	.12a	.3	27	3339	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	—
2¼	1	USHom		—	—	356	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
27½	16⅝	USShoe	.80	4.2	27	1252	19½	19	19½	+⅜
58	29⅝	US Surg	.80	1.4	23	373	57½	56⅝	57	−⅛
75¼	55⅝	USWest	3.76	5.3	12	1794	70⅝	70	70⅝	−⅛
57¼	38⅝	UnTech	1.60	2.9	11	2150	54½	54⅝	54½	+⅛
87½	39⅝	UnitTel	2.00	2.6	29	2334	76⅝	75⅛	76⅝	−⅛
17⅝	15⅝	UWR	.88	5.1	23	226	17½	17⅜	17⅜	+⅛
8⅝	6⅛	Unitrde		—	88	176	7⅛	7	7	—
17⅝	10⅝	Univar s	.30	1.9	14	7	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+⅛
39	29⅝	UnvlCp	1.40	3.9	11	141	36⅝	36⅛	36⅛	−⅛
26¼	16	UnvFd s		—	16	395	24⅝	24	24⅝	+⅜
14⅝	11⅝	UnvHR	1.50	10.6	12	15	14	14	14	—
8⅛	5⅛	UMatch		—	—	25	5⅝	5½	5½	−⅛
4⅝	1⅝	UnvMed	.06e	2.7	—	30	2⅝	2¼	2¼	—
58⅝	34⅝	Unocal	1.40	2.7	14	110u	52⅝	51⅝	52⅝	+⅜
29⅜	17¼	Unocal wi		—	—	18	26½	26	26	—
42⅝	27	Upjohn	1.00	2.7	19	4042	37⅝	37	37⅝	−⅛
48⅝	32⅝	USLIFE	1.48	3.5	10	417	42½	41⅝	42½	+1⅛
9⅝	8½	UslfeF	.92	9.7	—	36	9½	9¼	9½	+⅛
21¼	17½	UtilCo	1.44	7.0	11	163	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+⅛
22⅝	19¼	UtilCo pr	1.77	8.0	—	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	—
38⅝	27⅝	VF Cp	1.00	3.0	13	785	33⅛	31⅞	33⅛	+1⅛
8⅝	6¼	VMG n	1.20	17.8	—	633	7	6⅝	6⅝	−⅛
18	10	Valhi	.20	1.3	14	12	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	—
19⅝	6⅝	Valero	.10e	.7	13	1683	14⅝	14	14	−⅛
28½	25½	Valer pf	3.44	12.9	—	13	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	−⅛
22⅝	14⅝	ValNG	2.50	14.8	80	169	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	+⅛
2½	⅝	Valeyln		—	—	44	1	⅞	1	—
19½	14⅝	VanDrn	.60	3.9	17	54	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	−⅛
10½	8¼	VKmpM	.68	7.3	—	228	9⅝	9¼	9⅜	+⅛
10⅝	7¼	VKMT n	.82a	10.4	—	148	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	−⅛
12⅝	9⅝	VKML n	.61e	6.0	—	130	10⅝	9⅝	10⅝	+⅜
26	24	VKmL pf		—	—	29	25½	25	25⅜	—
6⅝	2⅝	Varco		—	64	160	4⅝	4½	4½	—
30⅝	19⅝	Varian	.26	1.2	14	1249	21⅝	21	21	+⅛
3⅝	2	Varity		—	10	1329	2½	2	2⅛	—
22⅝	16⅝	Varity pf	1.30	7.8	—	89	16⅝	16½	16⅝	−⅛
13⅝	12	VestSe	1.20a	9.0	—	26	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	—
6¼	1⅛	Vestrn		—	—	117	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—
89⅝	76½	VaEP pf	7.72	8.6	—	z2000u	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	+½
86⅝	74	VaEP pf	7.45	8.7	—	z50	86	86	86	−⅛
20⅝	13⅝	Vishay		—	10	41	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+½
56⅝	36⅝	VistaCh	1.80	4.6	5	234	40	39½	39½	−⅛
32	23	Vivra n		—	—	179	24⅝	24⅝	24¼	−⅛
3⅝	1⅝	VolCC		—	—	10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	−⅛
23¼	11⅝	Vons		—	13	168	15¼	14⅝	15	−⅛
48½	39⅝	VulcM s	1.12	2.6	13	270	43⅝	42⅝	43⅛	+⅜
		W								
25⅝	18⅝	WICOR s	1.40	5.9	10	196	23⅝	23	23⅝	+¼
15	5⅛	WMS		—	26	273	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝	−⅛
24½	21⅞	WPL H s	1.68	7.0	14	176	24	23⅝	24	+⅛
20	12⅝	Wabon n		—	—	2833	13d	12	12⅝	−⅛
72	57½	WabR pf	4.50	7.1	—	z10	63	63	63	+1
22⅝	16½	Wackhl	.60	2.7	16	25	22	21⅝	22	—
9⅝	5⅝	Wainoc		—	38	1382	8⅝	8	8	—
44	25⅝	WalMrt	.22	.5	25	3279	42⅝	41⅝	42⅛	+¼
50⅛	29⅝	Walgrn	.80	1.9	17	1630	42⅝	41½	42	+¼
29⅝	20⅝	WalCS s	.40	1.4	16	68	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝	−⅛
67⅞	32½	WarnC	.68	1.1	65	1739	63⅝	63¼	63½	—
7½	3⅝	WrnCpt	.32t	5.8	16	26	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—
116	70⅝	WarnrL	2.56	2.4	18	1334	110⅝	108⅝	108⅝	−1⅛
29⅝	23⅝	WashGs	1.96	6.8	12	274	29⅝	28⅝	28⅝	−⅛
29½	24	WshNat	1.08	4.2	—	12	26	26	26	—
31⅛	26	WashWt	2.48	8.0	11	140	31⅛	30⅝	31	+⅛
67⅝	38	Waste	.60	1.0	27	2591	63⅝	62⅝	62⅝	—
27¼	21⅞	WatkJn	.48	2.2	8	348	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	−⅛
11	6⅝	Waxmn	.12	1.3	11	174	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—
5⅝	1½	WeanU		—	—	31	4⅝	3⅝	4⅛	+½
10¼	6⅝	Wean pf		—	—	2	9⅝	9½	9½	−⅛
16½	8⅝	WebbD		—	—	237	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	−⅛
3⅜	⅝	Wedgtn		—	—	34	1	1	1	—
31⅝	24⅛	WeinRl	1.76	5.9	29	35	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	—
15⅛	12	Weirt n	.32e	2.7	—	8	12	12	12	—
37½	27⅝	WeisMk	.56	1.8	16	16	30⅝	30¼	30⅝	−⅜
43	16⅝	Welmn s	.12	.4	20	1565	34⅛	32⅞	33⅛	−⅜
87½	58⅝	WellsF	3.60	4.5	8	467	80⅝	80	80	−⅜
39	34⅝	WelF pf	3.15e	8.8	—	3	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	+⅜
20⅝	⅝	WelFM	19.50c	—	—	16	⅝	⅝	⅝	−⅛
7	4⅝	Wendys	.24	4.8	16	1464	5	4⅞	5	—
22⅝	13½	West	.32	1.7	14	119	18½	18⅛	18⅛	−⅛
51½	45½	WPen pf	4.50	9.0	—	z50	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	−⅛
58⅝	37½	WtPtPe	.32e	.6	21	84	49⅛	48⅝	49⅛	+1
18⅛	12⅝	WstctE g	.80	—	18	63u	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+⅛
9⅝	5⅝	WCNA		—	—	107	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	−⅛
2⅝	⅝	WUnion		—	—	683	⅞	¾	⅝	—
16	5⅛	WUn pfB		—	—	54	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—
77⅝	49⅝	WstgE	2.40	3.4	11	3145	69⅝	68⅝	69⅝	+1⅛
22⅝	17⅝	Wstrac n	.941	5.0	—	321	19	18⅝	18⅝	−⅛
33⅝	26½	Wstvco	1.00	3.6	8	726	28	27½	27⅝	−⅛
32⅝	23⅝	Weyerh	1.20	4.6	9	2766	26½	25⅝	26⅛	−⅛
40⅝	33⅝	Weyer pr	2.62	7.2	—	28	36	35½	35⅝	+⅛
47⅝	35⅝	WhlbT n		—	—	280	39	38⅝	38⅝	+⅛
16¼	7⅝	vjWhPit		—	—	39	13½	13⅝	13⅝	−⅛
38½	20	vjWPH pf		—	—	20	20	20	20	—
32⅝	23½	Whripl	1.10	3.8	16	1159	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	+⅛
17⅝	10½	Whitehl		—	—	19	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	−⅛
38¼	27⅝	Whitmn	1.02	3.4	20	1861	30⅝	29½	30	+⅜
13½	8	Whittk n		—	2	35	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
4⅝	⅝	Wilfred		—	—	9	⅝	⅝	⅝	—
20½	10⅝	WilcxG s	.10	.6	14	24	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	—
44⅝	29⅝	William	1.40	3.8	—	4189	37⅝	36⅝	37⅛	−⅛
61⅝	49⅝	Willm pf	3.87	7.0	—	—	56⅝	55⅝	55⅝	−1
7⅛	5	WilshrO	.20t	3.3	47	53	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Winchel		—	—	22	3½	3⅛	3⅛	—
29	12⅝	Windmr		—	11	463	14⅝	14½	14½	−⅛
58	40½	WinDix	1.98	3.5	16	799	57	56⅝	56⅝	+⅜
9⅝	4½	Winnbg	.20	4.0	—	850	5	4⅞	5	—
30½	25½	WiscEn	1.66	5.7	12	479	29⅝	29	29⅝	+⅛
24⅝	20½	WiscPS	1.62	6.9	12	134	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+⅛
45⅝	32⅝	Witco	1.72	4.2	12	102	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	−⅛
15⅝	10⅝	WolvrW	.16	1.3	10	25	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	−⅛
72¼	49⅝	Wolwth	1.88	3.1	13	2649	60⅝	59⅝	59⅝	−1½
15	5¼	WrldCp		—	10	39	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+⅛
19⅝	15⅝	WrldVl	2.05e	11.6	—	22	17⅝	17	17⅝	+⅛
51½	34⅝	Wrigley	.80a	1.7	17	89	46	45¼	46	+⅛
10⅝	7⅝	WyleLb	.28	3.1	15	44	9⅛	9	9⅛	−⅛
28	20⅛	Wynns	.60	2.6	11	40	23¼	23	23¼	+¼
12⅝	4⅛	Wyse		—	—	3119	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—
		X-Y-Z								
69	53⅝	Xerox	3.00	5.4	15	3097	56⅝	56	56	−⅛
44¼	23⅝	XTRA	.72	3.0	7	1517	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	−⅛
33	21⅝	XTRA pf	1.94	8.6	—	11	22½	22½	22½	—
4⅛	2	Zapata		—	—	485	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	−⅛
14	9½	Zemex	.40	4.3	—	3	9⅝d	9⅝	9⅝	−⅛
21½	11½	ZenithE		—	—	709	13	12⅝	12⅝	−⅛
2½	⅛	vjZenLb		—	—	1870	⅛	1/16	⅛	—
21½	15	ZenNtl	.84	4.6	9	5	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	—
10	6⅝	Zenix	1.26	16.0	—	184	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	−⅛
18½	12½	Zero s	.40	2.7	14	39	15	14⅝	14⅝	—
44¼	25⅝	Zurnln	.76	2.0	18	464	39	38⅝	38⅝	+⅝
12⅝	10	Zweig	1.12e	9.6	—	392	11⅝	11½	11½	—
10	8⅝	ZweigTl	.96	10.0	—	1033	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—

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Pages 8 & 18 FOR MORE CLASSIFIEDS

Monday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Via The Associated Press

Monday's NASDAQ Prices

Prices as of 4 p.m. New York time.

This list, compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

Via The Associated Press

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.

a — dividend also extra(s).
b — annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend.
c — liquidating dividend.
cld — called.
dd — new yearly low.
e — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.
g — dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax.
i — dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.
j — dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting.
k — dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears.
n — new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading.
nd — next day delivery.
P/E — price-earnings ratio.
r — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend.
s — stock split. Dividend begins with date of split.
sls — sales.
t — dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
u — new yearly high.
v — trading halted.
vi — in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.
wd — when distributed.
wi — when issued.
ww — with warrants.
x — ex-dividend or ex-rights.
xds — ex-distribution.
xw — without warrants.
y — ex-dividend and sales in full.
yld — yield.
z — sales in full.

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

Dollar Finishes Mixed In New York

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar closed mixed against major currencies on Monday as dealers awaited new signs on the near-term direction of the U.S. Federal Reserve Board's credit policies.

The dollar gained against the yen but weakened against the Deutsche mark as the West German currency recovered from a bout of heavy selling triggered by the political upheavals in East Germany.

Dealers said the mark rebounded after West German money market rates edged higher, indicating that the Bundesbank was prepared to support the currency with higher interest rates.

They said the slight rise in West German rates Monday, combined with the recent easing in U.S. market rates, has eliminated the dollar's rate advantage against the West German currency.

"The currencies are in a nice little stalemate," said Christopher Murphy, a technical analyst with James Capel & Co. in London.

The dollar closed in New York at 1.8610 DM, down from 1.8675 on Friday, and at 143.875 yen, up from 143.450.

The U.S. unit closed at 1.6415 Swiss francs, down slightly from 1.6445, and at 6.3130 French francs, down from 6.3260.

The British pound, however, eased to $1.5820 from $1.5875.

Fed policymakers, who are scheduled to meet Tuesday to chart strategy for the weeks immediately ahead, are likely to wait before making any further moves to lower rates, most economists believe.

Economists were still puzzling over the timing of the Fed's action last week. Members of the central bank's Federal Open Market Committee reportedly held a telephone conference call Nov. 6 during which they decided to move a key interest rate, the federal funds rate, from 8.75 percent to 8.5 percent.

Many economists wondered why the Fed felt pressured to act instead of simply waiting to discuss the matter at Tuesday's regularly scheduled meeting of the FOMC.

"The problem with the hurry-up timing is that it contradicts all their brave talk about getting the inflation rate down to zero," David Wyss, an economist with DRI-McGraw Hill.

But Allen Sinai, chief economist of The Boston Co. said: "The Fed acted pre-emptively to prevent the economy from suffering any kind of serious downturn. But this wasn't part of any master Fed easing plan."

Earlier in London, the dollar closed at 1.8630 DM, up from 1.8595 on Friday and at 143.95 yen, up from 143.14. *(Reuters, AP)*

London Dollar Rates

Closing	Mon.	Fri.
Deutsche mark	1.8630	1.8595
Pound sterling	1.5800	1.5775
Japanese yen	143.95	143.14
Swiss franc	1.6425	1.6360
French franc	6.3286	6.3015

Source: Reuters

Japanese Banks Still Turning Down Requests to Join Loans to China

Reuters

HONG KONG — Efforts to involve Japanese banks in a syndicated loan to China failed Monday as the deadline for the credit passed, bankers said, noting that Japanese head offices are still refusing to sanction lending to China.

They said the absence of the Japanese from this and another credit, both for major Chinese companies based in Hong Kong, underlined Japanese banks' reticence following Beijing's brutal suppression of the student-led democracy movement on June 4.

Chase Manhattan Asia Ltd., organizer of a $50 million loan to China Resources (Holdings), the Hong Kong-based representative of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, postponed the loan's deadline several times in the hope of attracting Japanese participation, bankers said. The deadline passed Monday.

Another $50 million loan, to Shortridge, a subsidiary of state-owned China International Trust and Investment Corp., also failed to attract Japanese involvement.

"I had hoped their good relationship with China Resources would have helped branches here convince their head offices to take part," said an official of Chase Asia of the Japanese banks.

BT Asia, merchant-banking arm of Bankers Trust Co. of the United States, was reluctant to invite Japanese banks to participate in the syndicated loan it arranged for CITIC because it knew of their stance since June 4. A BT Asia official said some Japanese banks asked for details of the credit but could not get head-office approval.

Japanese banks, normally aggressive in their deals with China, have been required to obtain such approval since June 4, Japanese bankers explained.

Japanese reluctance to take part in Chinese deals has led to indefinite postponement of a $120 million loan to China National Petroleum Corp., known as Sinopac.

Sinopac had mandated Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank, Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan, Industrial Bank of Japan and Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. of the United States to arrange the loan just before June 4.

"Our government is more concerned with the relationship with the United States," said a Japanese banker with one of the arrangers.

Another senior Japanese banker in Hong Kong said: "The U.S. has voting power in the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank. I think we won't go for Chinese deals until the two institutions resume their lending to China."

EC: *Bonn Says It Won't Be Pushed on Currency Talks*

(Continued from page 1)

Delors, now president of the EC Commission, has said much the same.

But Britain opposes holding a conference on monetary union next year, as has been proposed.

And West German officials suggested that Chancellor Helmut Kohl was unlikely to take a firm stance on the question before a meeting of EC leaders in Strasbourg Dec. 8-9.

In a keynote foreign policy address on Monday, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain warned against the 12 EC states focusing too narrowly on their own business at a time of drastic East European change.

The EC, she said, must be ready to help at "a great turning point in Europe's history."

But, she added: "We must not allow ourselves to become obsessed with the details of the community's internal business as though nothing were happening elsewhere. We must not take a narrow, blinkered approach."

The British leader was addressing London's financial community at an annual banquet in the medieval Guildhall building.

Calling for steadiness in the face of rapid change, Mrs. Thatcher declared: "These developments put a special responsibility on those of us who are members of the European Community.

"We must stretch out the hand of cooperation, and develop new forms of association with the emerging democracies of Eastern Europe — Poland, Hungary, East Germany, and we hope others will follow."

In Brussels, the EC officials agreed on two documents that set out how finance ministries and central banks should increase policy cooperation during the first phase of the so-called Delors Plan, which is supposed to culminate with the adoption of a single EC currency.

But those documents, which require formal approval by the European Parliament, do not address the contentious second and third phases of the plan.

Those stages call for a federal system of central banks and a single currency, elements of the blueprint that the new British chancellor of the Exchequer, John Major, was expected to reject.

Mr. Delors has said that his plan on monetary union is the most effective way to speed up integration of the community. At the same time, he has suggested that East Germany and other East-bloc nations now making liberalizing changes could participate in the community through some form of associate membership.

RAILROAD: *Southern Africa to Revive a Transport Lifeline in Angola*

(Continued from first finance page)

said, "but while there are risks in this project, there are also potentially huge rewards."

The survey, to be conducted by Tractebel, a subsidiary of Société Générale de Belgique, the Belgian conglomerate, is the first extensive review of the line in more than a decade. Ninety percent of the railroad is owned by Société Générale through a London-based subsidiary, Tanks Consolidated Investments, and 10 percent by the Angolan government.

The project is especially important to Zaire, a leading producer of copper and cobalt, which once sent half of its trade on the Benguela railroad, and to Zambia, another leading mineral producer, whose devastated economy would also receive badly needed income and development from the revival of the railroad.

Chancy though the project is, the railroad has a symbolic importance at least as great as its economic or political potential. The young black governments of southern Africa feel that South Africa is constantly seeking to destabilize them through military and economic pressures.

In January, the nine black-ruled nations of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference — Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe — and a group of African, Arab and Western donors decided to revive the Benguela as an alternative route to the outside world. They pledged $93.8 million to finance most of the preparatory phase, including the surveying, of the 10-year project.

But to obtain financing, Société Générale and the Angolan government had to overcome the historical reluctance of international donors to finance mostly private ventures.

The owners surmounted this obstacle by setting up two companies to run the railroad: One, to run the physical assets, will be owned by the government; the other will be owned by Société Générale and the governments of Angola, Zambia and Zaire.

Western diplomatic officials say that eventually, Société Générale's stake will decline to about 20 percent.

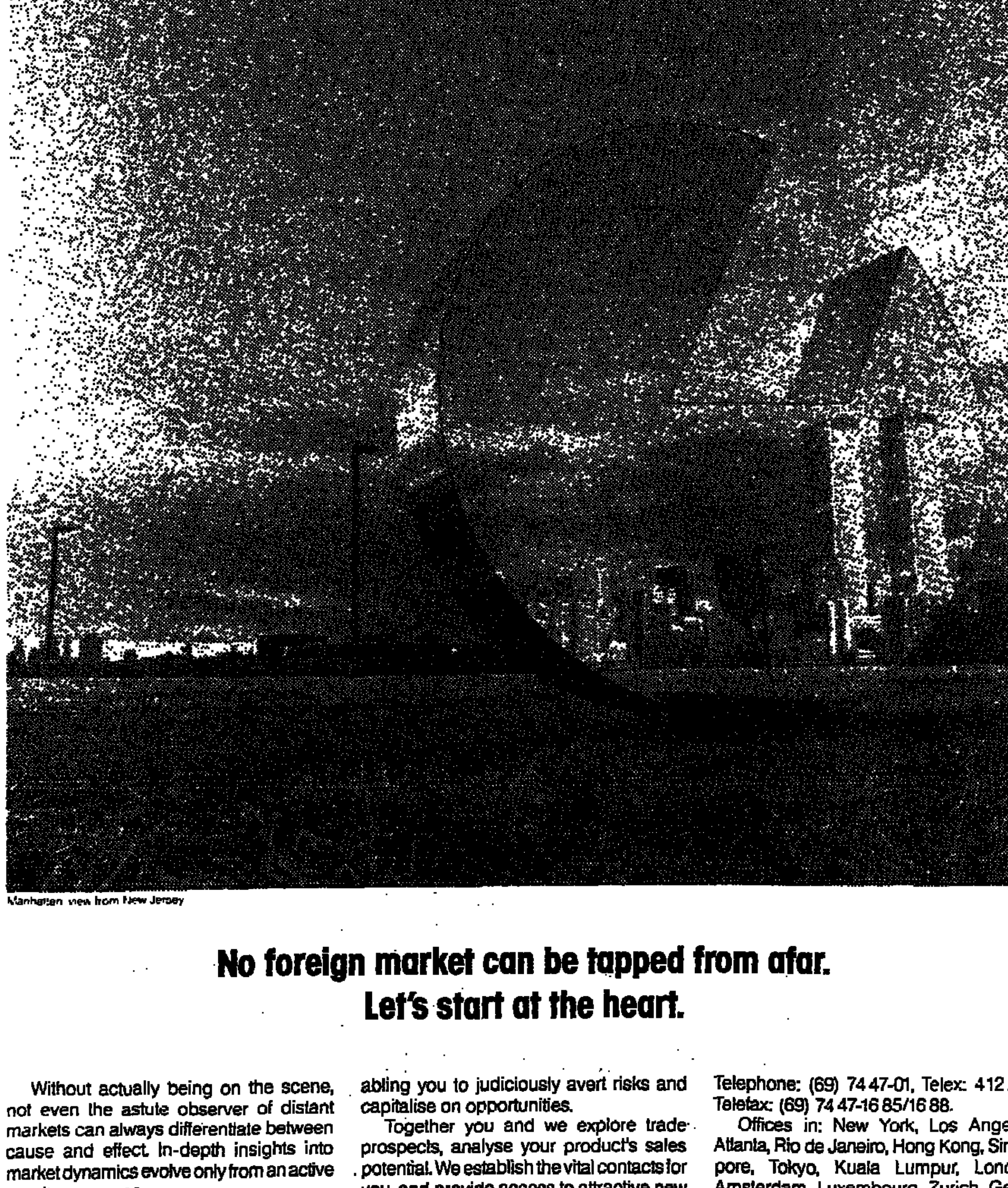
Completed after a quarter-century of labor in 1929, the Benguela runs from Lobito on the Atlantic coast, climbs 1,830 meters (6,000 feet) to the fertile highlands, crosses the savannas of eastern Angola and cuts through Shaba Province in southern Zaire.

In 1973, before Angola gained its independence from Portugal, the railroad had 14,000 employees, carried 3.2 million tons of freight and earned $30 million in freight revenues. It offered first-class coaches with leather and mahogany trim.

When Angola became independent in 1975, virtually all of the company's skilled workers, about 1,800 Portuguese, fled the country, freezing construction and maintenance projects. Rival guerrilla groups then gained control over sections of the line, and in August of that year Zaire closed the frontier, halting all international traffic.

Since then, most of the domestic route has been too dangerous to use because of attacks by the rebel army of Jonas Savimbi, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola.

As of July 1987, the latest date for which figures are available, only 8 of the railway's 34 diesel locomotives were being used. Since 1974, the number of steam locomotives in operation has fallen to 16, from 103.



Manhattan view from New Jersey

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ABN BANK 1.D.86. P.O. Box 669, Amsterdam		
(w) ABN-Aandelenfonds	FL	78.10
(w) ABN-Beleggingsfonds Ned.	FL	58.91
(w) Aldollar	$	71.60
(w) Alrenta	FL	162.99
(w) America Fund	$	157.65
(w) Asian Tigers Fund	$	29.93
(w) Trans Europe Fund	FL	75.90
(w) Trans Europe Fund NV	$	36.32
AIG FUND MANAGEMENT LTD.		
(d) AIG Amer. Eq. Trust	$	24.07
AL-MAL BANK LIMITED.		
(w) Investment Units	$	101.07
(w) Currency Units	$	105.30
ALPHA ASSET MANAGEMENT LTD.		
(m) Alpha Global Fund	$	631.52
(m) Alpha Arbitrage Fund	$	247.75
(m) Alpha Hedge Fund	$	333.40
(w) Nicholas-Applegate Aurelia.	$	144.37
BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. Ltd.		
(d) Baerbond	SF	938.00
(d) Conbar	SF	1869.00
(d) Equibaer America	$	1704.00
(d) Equibaer Europe	SF	1570.00
(d) Equibaer Pacific	SF	1693.00
(d) Stockbar	SF	2218.00
(d) SFR-BAER	SF	963.00
(d) Swissbar	SF	2417.00
BA GATEWAY FUND		
(b) Belgium Fixed Income	BFr	9.909
(b) Netherlands Fixed Income	FL	100.14
BAII MULTICURRENCY		
(r) Multicurrency US$	$	1,355.04
(r) Multicurrency Ecu	ECU	1,190.86
(r) Multicurrency Yen	Y	272,334.00
(r) Multicurrency FFR	FF	11,880.01
BNP INTERFUNDS		
(w) France Capital	FF	11,355.48
(w) Interbond Fund	$	197.84
(w) Interbelgian Cap Sicav	FB	57,810.00
(w) Intercash	DM	N.C.
(w) Intercash	ECU	1,305.42
(w) Intercash	$	N.C.
(w) Intercash	FF	13,701.82
(w) Intercash France Sec.	FF	11,742.01
(w) Intercash France Cap.	FF	11,201.09
(w) Intercurrency US$	$	10.88
(w) Intercurrency DM	DM	31.11
(w) Intercurrency Sterling	£	11.06
(w) Intercurrency Managed	$	10.88
(w) Inter Optimum F.B	BF	69,086.00
(w) Interequity French Offer	$	15.12
(w) Interequity Pacific Offer	$	19.86
(w) Interequity N. Amer. Offer	$	12.14
(w) Interequity European Class	$	9.96
(w) Interequity Australia Cls.	$	10.61
BANQUE BELGE ASSET MGMT FUND		
Share Distributor Guernesey 0481 26614		
(w) Int'l Equity Fund (Sicav)	$	11.56
(w) Int'l Bond Fund (Sicav)	$	10.40
BANQUE INDOSUEZ		
(w) Asian Growth Fund	$	34.03
(w) Asian Income Fund	$	9.28
(w) Diverbond	SF	98.14
(w) FIF-Internat. Div.A	$	18.25
(w) FIF-Internat. Div.B	$	18.98
(w) FIF Internat.America	$	15.64
(w) FIF Internat.Pacific	$	47.85
(w) FIF Internat.Europe	$	27.24
(w) FIF Internat.Japan	Y	1,342.00
(w) FIF Int. Nat. Res. A	$	11.64
(w) FIF Int. Nat. Res. B	$	11.64
(w) France International	FF	98.23
(w) France Blue chips No 1	FF	122,384.26
(w) Galaxy Futures Fd Ltd	$	100.00
(w) Gestion Selective	FF	4,283.42
(w) Indosuez Multibonds Div.A	$	136.32
(w) Indosuez Multibonds Div.B	$	285.92
(w) Indosuez Multibonds US$	$	113.03
(w) Indosuez Multibonds YEN	Y	10,015.00
(w) Indosuez Multibonds DM	DM	104.51
(w) IPNA-3	$	1120.00
(w) Malacca Fund	$	13.61
(w) Manila Fund	$	10.63
(w) The Siam Fund	$	19.91
(w) Pacific Gold Fund	$	13.22
BANQUE PRIVEE E. DE ROTHSCHILD		
(w) Daiwa Capital E. Fund	$	1023.24
(w) Daiwa LCF Rothschild	$	1021.38
(w) Ecu D'Or	ECU	98.83
(w) Hispano Int'l Fund	ECU	10.37
(b) Pri-Tech	$	1164.85
(b) Source Sicav	$	11.39
BANQUE E. DE ROTHSCHILD LUX. SA		
(b) Cursitor BP Fixed Inc.Fund	DM	128.57
(b) Cursitor BP General Fund	DM	145.35
(b) Eagle Fund	LF	10256.00
(d) Europe Japan Fund	$	10.21
(b) Governm. Sec. Fund*	$	74.62
(w) Leicom	$	2645.28
(b) Opportunities Fund	$	911.26
(b) Prifirst	$	529.70
(b) Prirop fund	DM	51.98
(w) Rente Plus	BF	5499.00
(t) Select. Horizon Dev.	FF	54141.92
(t) Select. Horizon FF	FF	57478.68
(b) Star Conv.Fund FL	FL	9809.80
(b) Star Conv.Fund USD	$	101.41
BANQUE SCANDINAVE EN SUISSE-GENEVA		
(w) BSS Bond Fund	SF	83.12
(w) BSS Intelsec.	SF	1795.00
(w) BSS Int'l Bond	$	1.23
(w) BSS Int'l Equity	$	2.11
B.F.A.C.M.		
(w) Ecu Multiplacement	ECU	1181.41
BROADGATE INTERNATIONAL FUND		
(d) $ Money Market	$	12.76
(d) Non-$ Money Market	DM	30.81
(d) $ Bond	$	13.45
(d) Non-$ Bond	DM	31.02
(d) Global Equity	$	17.08
(d) Global Bond	$	13.48
(d) Global Bond & Equity	$	14.71
(d) Prec. Mets/Min. Secs	$	7.25
B.W MANAGED ASSETS CY, SICAV		
(t) Global Bond Fund	ECU	11.39
(t) European Securities Fund	ECU	12.66
(t) French Securities Fund	FF	127.55
(t) North American Secu.Fund	$	11.72
(t) Pacific Basin Secu. Fund	$	9.96
CAISSE CENTRALE DES BANQUES POP.		
(d) Fructilux-Obl.FSES	FF	5,721.65
(d) Fructilux-Obl.Euro	ECU	1,063.33
(w) Fructilux-Act.Fses	FF	7,227.45
(w) Fructilux-Act.Euro	ECU	1,183.74
(d) Fructilux-Tresorier	FF	5,815.08
CALLANDER		
(w) Callander Emer. Gr.	$	114.27
(w) Callander Fund-Asset	$	102.97
(w) Callander Fund-Span.	Ptas	9.826
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL		
(w) Capital Int'l Fund	$	91.43
(w) Capital Italia SA	$	36.36
CCF - GAMMA		
(w) CM Inv.Ser.Fds-Actibonds	$	35.76
(w) CM Inv.Ser.Fds-Glbl.Grth.	$	10.70
(w) CM North Amer Grth	$	9.09
(w) Elysees Court Terme	FF	58,932.06
(w) Elysees Long Terme	FF	54,321.22
(w) Elysees Monetaire	FF	60,444.17
(w) Elysees Multibonds Fd	£	506.98
(w) EMF D-Mark (A&B)	DM	993.90
(w) EMF Ecu (A & B)	ECU	1,033.42
(w) EMF US Dollar (A & B)	$	1,104.80
(w) EMF Yen (A & B)	YEN	99,861.00
(d) Europe Prestige Fund A	ECU	10.61
(d) Europe Prestige Fund B	ECU	11.15
(w) European Smlr Cos. Fd.A	ecu	13.41
(w) European Smlr Comp.Fd.B	ecu	13.41
CDC INTERNATIONAL		
(w) CFI Court Terme	FF	118,561.59
(w) CFI Long Terme	FF	1137,281.02
CIC GROUP		
(d) Oblicic Monetaire	FF	11592.39
(d) Oblicic Court Terme	FF	11796.70
CITICORP INVESTMENT BANK (Lux.)		
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(d) Citicurrencies USD	$	1323.47
(d) Citicurrencies Managed	$	109.95
(d) Citinvest Ecu Income	ECU	1320.97
(d) Citinvest Manag. Growth	$	1209.47
(d) Citi.Mana.Growth Euro	ECU	1062.19
(d) Citinvest Selector	$	939.16
(d) Citinvest Guardian $	$	1080.35
(d) Citinvest Guard. Euro	ECU	1066.49
(d) Citiport N.A Equity	$	144.59
(d) Citiport Jap. Equity	Yen	12,317.00
(d) Citiport UK Equity	£	113.65
(d) Citiport S.Asian Eq.	$	128.28
(d) Citiport Cont.Euro. Eq.	ECU	134.28
(d) Citiport N.A.$ Bond	$	114.41
(d) Citiport Euro Bond	ECU	103.67
(d) Citiport AS.Pac.Bd.	YEN	10,682.00
CITITRUST		
(w) US. $ Equities	$	206.55879
(w) US. $ Bonds	$	12.29894
(w) US. $ Money Market	$	12.71713
(w) Global Equities	$	9.72000
(w) Global Money Market	$	11.71000
(w) Global Bonds	$	11.48000
CODEVALOR SICAV		
(w) C.Rendement Fr.Suisse	SF	1888.76
(w) C.Rendement US$	$	1434.33
(w) C.Croissance Dollar	$	1628.43
(w) C.Croissance Zone Sterling	£	814.06
(w) C.Croissance Fr.Suisse	SF	2049.82
COMPASS INTL HOLDINGS Ltd.		
POB 455, Jersey 0534 27267		
(w) Bond:Dollar Medium Term	$	10.72
(w) Bond:Ecu Multicurrency	ecu	10.11
(w) Equity:United Kingdom	£	10.69
CREDIT SUISSE (ISSUE PRICES)		
(d) CSF Bonds	SF	83.25
(d) Bond Valor Swf	SF	101.75
(d) Bond Valor US-DOLLAR	$	128.10
(d) Bond Valor D-mark	DM	111.34
(d) Bond Valor Yen	Y	11,062.00
(d) Bond Voor £ Sterling	£	99.84
(d) Convert Valor Swf	SF	155.45
(d) Convert Valor US-DOLLR	$	180.20
(d) CSF International	SF	143.75
(d) Actions Suisses	SF	603.50
(d) Europa-Valor	SF	219.25
(d) Energie-Valor	SF	160.50
(d) Canasec	SF	663.00
(d) Ussec	SF	787.00
(d) Pacific-Valor	SF	225.50
(d) CS Eu. Blue Chips A	DM	250.24
(d) CS Eu. Blue Chips B	DM	250.24
(d) CS Gold Valor	$	176.42
(d) CS Ecu Bond A	ECU	103.08
(d) CS Ecu Bond B	ECU	118.18
(d) CS Europa Bond 'A'	DM	252.178
(d) CS Europa Bond 'B'	DM	252.17
(d) CS Gulden Bond A	FL	99.74
(d) CS Gulden Bond B	FL	110.92
(d) CS Prime Bond 'A'	DM	96.11
(d) CS Prime Bond 'B'	DM	101.56
(d) CS Short-T. Bd DM A	DM	100.98
(d) CS Short-T. Bd DM B	DM	111.50
(d) CS Short-T. Bd $ A	$	103.75
(d) CS Short-T. Bd $ B	$	117.37
(d) CS Money Market Fund	$	1444.98
(d) CS Money Market Fund	DM	1246.85
(d) CS Money Market Fund	£	1537.06
(d) CS Money Market Fd Yen	Y	116,817.00
DIT INVESTMENT FFM		
+(d) Concentra	DM	44.60
+(d) Int'l Rentenfond	DM	80.59
DREXEL BURNHAM LAMBERT INC		
Winchester House, 77 London Wall		
LONDON EC2 (01 9209797)		
(w) Finsbury Group Ltd	$	147.00
(w) Winchester Capital	$	106.37
(w) Winchester Holdings	FF	145.78
(w) Winchester Holdings	$	15.20
(w) Winc.Holdings Ltd.E.B.S	ECU	1121.26
(w) Winc.Reserves.E.B.S	ECU	1124.69
(w) Winc.Reserv.MultiGvBd.	ECU	11.76
(w) Worldwide Securities	$	34.67
(w) Worldwide Special	$	815.66
(m) Winch Fut.Diversified	$	13.93
(m) Winch Fut.Orion Series	$	15.69
(m) Winchester Frontier	$	198.45
(m) Winchester Recovery Ltd	$	101.47
EBC TRUST CO.(JERSEY) LTD.		
1-3 Sele St.,St. Helier;0534-36331		
EBC AMRO TRADED CURRENCY FUND.		
@(d)Inc.: Bid $ 13.02 Offer	$	13.420
@(d)Cap.: Bid $ 19.50 Offer.	$	20.105
INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND		
(d) Short Term 'A' (Accum)	$	1.2355
(d) Short Term 'A' (Distr)	$	0.8027
(d) Short Term 'B' (Accum)	$	1.4612
(d) Short Term 'B' (Distr)	$	1.0414
(w) Long Term	$	30.6049
ELDERS EUROPE - Guernsey - (0481) 26268		
(m) Elders Europe Futures Fund	$	10000.00
ELDERS SECURITIES INC.		
W. Rafter. (212) 573-0440		
(d) EFF	$	343.85
(d) ESI	$	111.55
(d) ESP	$	171.13
(d) EMR	$	104.86
ELDERS SWITZ.(038) 25 17 25		
(w)Elders Int Bid SF 98.50Offer	SF	104.50
(w)Elders Aus Bid A$ 88.50Offer	a$	93.75
EQUIFLEX LIMITED		
(w) Europe A	FL	10.93
(w) Global A	FL	12.14
(w) North America A	FL	10.17
(w) UK Equities	£	10.34
(w) UK Small Co.	£	9.54
EURO PACIFIC ADVISERS Ltd.		
(w) Comete	$	834.85
(w) Meteore	Y	145,373.00
(w) Pacific Horizon Invt. Fd	$	1922.60
FOREIGN & COLONIAL MGT., LTD.		
1, Laurence Pounty Hill, EC4. 01-623-4680		
(w) Amer. Smaller Cos.Eqty. Ptfl.	$	10.55
(w) Oriental Equity Ptfl.	$	12.01
(w) European Equity Ptfl.	$	12.44
(w) Nordic Equity Ptfl.	$	12.13
(w) Amer. Mal. Equity Ptfl.	$	9.42
(d) Western Pac. Equity Ptfl.	$	10.40
(d) Mediterranean Equity Ptfl.	$	9.10
(d) British Equity Portfolio	$	9.08
(d) U.S.$ Sh. Term Asset Ptfl.	$	9.70
(d) Sterling Sh. Term Asset Ptfl.	£	10.06
(d) North American Bond Ptfl.	$	10.20
(d) Multi-Currency Bond Ptfl.	$	10.29
(d) Sterling Bond Portfolio	£	9.83
(d) ECU Bond Portfolio	ECU	10.00
FIDELITY INT'L INV. MGMT (LUX) S.A.		
(d)New Europe Fund	$	10.25
(d)Fidelity Conv. Sec. Portf.	$	9.41
FIDELITY POB 670, Hamilton Bermuda		
(m) Fid. Amer. Val.II Com.	$	98.65
(m) Fid. Amr.Val.II Cum.Pref.	$	100.00*
(m) Fid. Amer. Val.III Com.	$	63.45
(m) Fid. Amr.Val.III Cum Pref.	$	100.00*
(d) Fidelity Amer. Assets	$	133.92
(d) Fidelity Australia Fund	$	17.63
(d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs.Tr.	$	167.94
(d) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$	372.47
FIDELITY INT'L SERVICE (LUX.)		
(d) Balanced Portfolio-hedged	$	10.65
(d) Balanced Portfolio-unhedg	$	11.15
(d) Fidelity Discovery Fund	$	16.42
(d) Fidelity Far East Fund.	$	71.75
(d) Fidelity Frontier Fund	$	23.26
(d) Fidelity Global Ind. Fd	$	13.84
(d) Fidelity Global Selct Fd	$	13.66
(d) Fidelity Int'l. Fund	$	14.45
(d) Fidelity Orient Fund	$	105.53
(d) Fidelity Spcl. Growth Fd.	$	39.24
(d) Fidelity World Fund	$	65.35*
FIDELITY INT'L (CI) LTD.		
FIDELITY PERFORM PORTFOLIOS LTD.		
(d) American Portfolio	$	1.04
(d) European Portfolio	$	1.65
(d) Japan Portfolio	$	1.59
(d) South East Asian Portfolio	$	1.03
(d) U.K. Portfolio	$	1.07
(d) Intl. Bond Portfolio.	$	0.95
(d) Sterling Liquidity Ptfl.	£	10.60
(d) Dollar Liquidity Portfolio	$	10.36
FINAFUTURES (BVI) Ltd		
(w) Portofolio (est.)	$	0.8600
FOKUS BANK A.S. 472 428 555		
(w) Scanfonds Int'l growth fd	$	1.66
GAIA CURRENCY HEDGE FUNDS		
(w)Gaia HedgeI $ $ 84.71 Red	$	84.22
(w)Gaia HedgeII $ $ 96.41 Red	$	93.91
GAM ANLAGEFONDS AG.		
POB 164, 8034 Zurich Tel.41-1-2516640		
(w) GAM (CH) America	SF	1246.00
(w) GAM (CH) Mondial	SF	1433.00
(w) GAM (CH) Pacific	SF	1719.00
GARTMORE FUND MANAGERS INT.		
45,La Motte Street, JERSEY 0534 27301		
CAPITAL STRATEGY FD. LTD.		
(d) Sterling Deposit	£	1.028
(d) US$ Deposit	$	1.059
(d) DM Deposit	DM	5.198
(d) Yen Deposit	Y	513.200
(d) Sw. Fr. Deposit	SF	5.196
(d) Austr.Dollar Dep. fd	A$	1.118
(d) French Franc Deposit fd.	FF	10.56
(d) N. American	$	1.70
(d) Japan	Y	759.00
(d) Pacific Basin	Y	317.00
(d) International growth	$	2.91
(d) British	£	2.28
(d) Sterling Gilt	£	1.05
(d) International Bond	$	1.17
(d) Yen Convertible bond	Y	3127.00
(d) European Fund	DM	5.64
(d) E.C.U. Fund	ECU	0.99
(d) Australasian fund	£	0.36
(d) Canadian fund	Can$	0.98
(d) Emerging Markets Fund	£	1.37
(d) Global Resources Fund	$	0.79
GEFINOR FUNDS		
London:01-4994171, Geneva:41-22355530		
(w) East Investment Fund	$	1074.02
(w) Scottish World Fund	£	213.3021
(w) State St. American	$	308.20
GENERALE BANK		
(see also Interselex Group)		
(d) Rentinvest	$	25.19
(d) Capital Rentinvest	$	118.90
(d) Rentinbel Distr.	LF	10,063.00
(d) Rentinbel Cap.	LF	10,585.00
GLOBAL ASSET MANAGEMENT CORP.		
11 Athol St.Douglas,I. of Man.44-624-26037		
(w) GAM Arbitrage Inc	$	234.37
(w) GAMerica Inc	$	249.88
(w) GAM Australia Inc.	$	151.82
(w) GAM Asean Inc	$	156.71
(w) GAM Bond Fund Inc U.S Ord.	$	110.12
(w) GAM Bond Fund Inc U.S Spe.	$	126.68
(w) GAM Boston Inc	$	194.71
(w) GAM Ermitage	$	28.46
(w) GAM European Inc.	$	108.47
(w) GAM Franc-Val Inc.	SF	251.23
(w) GAM France Inc	FF	1437.54
(w) GAM Global Fund	$	121.45
(w) GAM High Yield Inc.	$	104.32
(w) GAM Hong Kong Inc.	$	194.85
(w) GAM International Inc.	$	158.87
(w) GAM Japan Inc.	$	467.18
(w) GAM Money Mkts. Fund	$	103.05
(w) GAM Money Mkts. Fund	£	104.94
(w) GAM Money Mkts. Fund	SF	102.26
(w) GAM Money Mkts. Fund	DM	102.42
(w) GAM Money Mkts. Fund	Y	10,148.00
(w) GAM Pacific Basin Fund	$	133.12
(w) GAM Pacific Inc	$	521.11
(w) GAM Restr. Fd. Inc.	$	158.32
(w) GAM Singapore/Malay Inc	$	215.24
(w) GAM Swiss Fr Spec Bond Fd	SF	96.65
(w) GAM Value Inc.	$	104.23
(w) GAM Worldwide Inc	$	431.86
(w) GAM Tyche S.A. Class A	$	179.97
(w) GAM U.S. Inc.	$	154.18
(w) GAM Whitehorn Fund Inc.	$	140.46
(w) GAM ut inc.	$	290.73
(w) GSAM Composite Inc.	$	219.12
(w) GAM Bond Fund Inc.	SF	91.26
(w) GAM Bond Fund Inc.	£	102.83
(w) GAM Bond Fund Inc.	DM	93.61
(w) GAM Bond Fund Inc.	Y	12,067.00
G.T. MANAGEMENT PLC		
(d) G.T. ASEAN Fund	$	47.39
(d) G.T. Asia Fund	$	14.43
(d) G.T. Australia Fund	$	30.38
(d) G.T. Berry Japan Fund	$	39.75
(w) G.T.Biotech/Health Fund	$	10.40
(d) G.T. Bond Fund	$	16.86
(w) G.T. Britain Fund	$	7.48
(d) G.T. Deutschland Fund	$	11.41
(d) G.T. Dollar Fund	$	21.53
(d) G.T. Europe Fund	$	29.44
(w) G.T. Euro. Small Cos. Fund	$	31.80
(w) G.T.Global Small Cos.Fund	$	15.20
(d) G.T.Global Techno. Fd	$	16.54
(d) G.T. Hong Kong Fund	$	25.89
(d) G.T. Honshu Pathfinder	$	11.69
(d) G.T. Investment Fund	$	11.82
(d) G.T. Japan Sml Co.Fd	$	13.53
(w) G.T. Korea Fund	$	10.00
(w) G.T. Nat Res. Fd Gold Class		7.27
(d) G.T. Newly Ind. Countr. Fd		32.53
(d) G.T. Select Dollar Bd Ptl	$	9.44
(d) G.T. Select Int Bd Ptl.	$	9.64
(d) G.T. Select Gilt Ptl.	£	8.48
(r) G.T. Technology Fund	$	35.45
(d) G.T. U.K. Small Companies	$	8.05
(d) G.T. Univ.Growth Fund	$	9.83
(w) G.T. U.S. Small Companies	$	13.21
HILL SAMUEL INVEST. MGMT. INTL. S.A.		
Jersey, P.O. Box 63, Tel 0534 76029		
Berne, P.O. Box 2622, Tel 4131 224051		
(d) Crossbow (Far East)	SF	18.44
(d) CSF (Balanced)	SF	38.70
(d) European Equity Fund	DM	17.14
(d) Intnl. Bond Fund	$	13.20
(d) Int. Currency U.S.Manag'd	$	26.70
(d) ITF Fd (Technology)	$	18.73
(d) O'Seas Fd (N. AMERICA)	$	48.37
(d) Int. Currency U.S.	$	32.31
IAM, 2 Bd. Royal LUXEMBOURG		
(d) Iam Flagship Fund	ECU	92.19
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-France	FF	564.59
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-Deutschl	DM	214.60
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-Japan	Y	10,770.00
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-Switz.	FS	208.62
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-U.S.A	$	111.19
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-Europe	ECU	114.08
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-Netherl	FL	205.92
(w) Iam Europe global	ECU	95.96
(w) Iam Europe luxe	ECU	99.98
(w) Iam Europe 90/10	ECU	97.58
(w) Iam Europe 1992	ECU	104.68
(w) Iam Europe du Sud	ECU	101.63
INTERSELEX GROUP		
(d) Int.America Fund	$	16.69
(d) Int.Belgo Fund	LF	3271.00
(d) Int.Europa Sicav	LF	6321.00
(d) Int.Pacific Fund	$	1295.08
(d) Int.World Fund	$	98.59
ISLAMIC MGMT FUND LTD	$	1054.33*
CSFB Fund Mgmt Ltd (0481-713996)		
PB122 St. Peter Port,Guernsey		
JARDINE FLEMING, GPO Box 11448 Hg Kg		
(d) J.F Japan Trust	Y	19,934.00
(d) J.F Pacific Sec. Trust	$	29.28
(d) J.F Pacific Income Trust	$	95.75
(d) J.F Hong Kong Trust	$	62.85
(d) J.F European	$	10.89
(d) J.F International	$	13.91
(d) J.F Glb Convertibles Trust	$	11.92
KIDDER,PEABODY & Co.Incorporated.		
(b) Chesapeake Fund Ltd.	$	842.67
(b) Stonehenge Ltd.	$	1010.96
THE LIBERTY FUNDS U.S. 804-763-5959		
(w) Liberty Offshore Fund	$	87.76
LLOYDS BANK PLC. POB 438, Geneva 11		
Mrs. C. Bertelett.(22) 208611/ext. 2222.		
+(w)Lloyds Int'l Dollar	$	116.60
+(w)Lloyds Int'l Europe	SF	180.20
+(w)Lloyds Int'l Growth	SF	222.10
+(w)Lloyds Int'l Income	SF	282.50
+(w)Lloyds Int'l N. America	$	161.35
+(w)Lloyds Int'l Pacific	SF	249.40
+(w)Lloyds Int'l. Smaller Cos	$	17.47
MAN INTERNATIONAL FUTURES		
(m) Global Mint Gtd.Fund.Ltd.	$	92.23
(m) Mint Limited - Ordinary	$	38.01
(m) Mint Limited - Income	$	13.63
(m) Mint Gtd Ltd - Spec Issue	$	18.80
(m) Mint Gtd Ltd - Series A	$	20.36
(m) Mint Gtd Ltd - Nov 1993	$	18.09
(m) Mint Gtd Ltd - Jan 1994	$	14.38
(m) Mint Gtd Ltd - Dec 1994	$	12.73
(m) Mint Gtd Ltd - Aug 1995	$	10.37
(m) Fbme Mint Gtd Plc	$	109.17
(m) Mint Sp Res Ltd (BNP)	$	98.49
(m) Newcastle Guaranteed Ltd	$	10.58
MAGNUM FUTURES FUND LTD.		
(m) Sterling Class	£	4.55
(m) U.S Dollar Class	$	9.06
MERRILL LYNCH		
(d) Dollar Assets Portfolio	$	1.00
(d) First Convertible Sec. Fd	$	11.60
(d) Global equity Portfolio	$	10.73
(d) Iberia portfolio	$	11.10
(d) Multi-Curr. Bond Portfolio	$	13.97
(d) U.S.A Income Portfolio	$	9.34
(d) US Federal Securities	$	9.84
(d) World Nat Res Pft. Share A	$	10.96
(d) World Nat Res Pft. Share B	$	10.88
GLOBAL CURRENCY PORTFOLIOS		
(d) Australian Dollar Pft.	$	10.92
(d) Deutschmark Portfolio	DM	10.10
(d) Pound Sterling Portfolion	£	10.46
(d) US Dollar Portfolion	$	10.85
(d) Yen Portfolio	Y	1007.00
MIM BRITANNIA,POB 271,St. Helier, Jersey		
(d) Int.High Income	$	2.458*
(d) Dollar Man.Curr	$	14.40
(d) Dollar Man. Port	$	2.242
(d) Sterling Man.Port	£	1.917
(d) Pioneer Markets	£	3.022
(d) U.K. Growth	£	1.062
(d) Amer. Inc. & Growth	$	1.391
(d) Gold & Prec. Metals	£	1.059
(d) Sterling Man. Curr.	£	17.36*
(d) Japan Dollar Perf. Fd	$	4.52
(d) Jersey Gilt	£	0.1783*
(d) Okasan Global Strat	$	17.53
(d) Asia Super Growth Fund	$	13.58
NIMARBEN		
(w) Class A	$	159.24
NMB BANK,PO 1800,1000 BV Amsterdam.		
(w) The Brazil Fund	$	2.48
(w) NMB Dutch Fund	FL	37.80
NOMURA INVEST BANKING (M.E) E.C.		
(d) Nomura Gulf Fund	$	10.55
NOMURA INTL. (HONG KONG) LTD.		
(d) Nomura Jakarta Fund	$	10.00
OBLIFLEX LIMITED		
(w) Multicurrency	$	21.03
(w) Dollar Medium Term	$	16.84
(w) Dollar Long Term	$	17.12
(w) Japanese Yen	$	25.26
(w) Poud Sterling	$	15.84
(w) Deutsche Mark	DM	12.74
(w) Dutch Florin	FL	12.85
(w) Dutch Florin Multi.	FL	10.47
(w) HY European Currencies	ECU	9.98
(w) HY Euro. Curr. Divi. Pay.	ECU	9.97
(w) Swiss Franc	SF	10.55
(w) Swiss Franc Divi. paying	SF	10.09
(w) Swiss Multicurrency	SF	12.51
(w) European Currency	ECU	14.17
(w) Convertibles	$	11.34
(w) French Franc	F	101.79
(w) Swiss Multi-dividend	SF	10.30
PARIBAS-GROUP		
(d) Belux Fund	LF	1,102.50
(d) Cortexo International	$	129.00
(d) Ecupar	ECU	1,377.40
(d) Far East Growth Fund	$	153.15
(d) Luxor	$	8.72
(d) Moneyflow	LF	10,369.00
(d) Pareurope Growth	$	20.84
(d) Parinter Fund	$	217.38
(d) Par US Treas. Bond 'Cl. B'	$	154.82
(d) Europhenix	ECU	187.70
(d) Parinter Bond Fund	$	12.67
(d) Paribas-Rente 'A'	LF	1,304.00
(d) Paribas-Rente 'B'	LF	1,405.00
(w) Obli-Franc	FF	1,234.46
(w) Obli-DM 'A'	DM	1,257.01
(w) Obli-DM 'B'	DM	1,291.32
(w) Obligestion	SF	89.03
(w) Obli-Dollar 'A'	$	1,238.05
(w) Obli-Dollar 'B'	$	1,318.30
(w) Obli-Yen 'A'	Y	106,247.00
(w) Obli-Yen 'B'	Y	115,756.00
(w) Obli-Gulden 'A'	FL	1,056.69
(w) Obli-Gulden 'B'	FL	1,117.21
(w) Parsuisse	SF	1,511.17
(w) Parjapan	Y	3,700.00
PERMAL GROUP		
(m) Drakkar Growth	$	2085.51
(m) EuroMir (ECU) Ltd.	ECU	965.86
(m) Media Ltd.	$	1001.69
(m) Nascal Ltd	$	1281.94
(m) Special Opportunities Ltd	$	1572.95
(m) Upayke Ltd	$	268.67
(m) Value N.V.	$	2057.39
PIERSON,HELDRING & PIERSON N.V.		
Rokin 55, 1012kk, Amsterdam (20-5211188)		
(w) Asia Pac. Growth Fd N.V.	$	41.50
(w) DP Amer. Growth Fd N.V.	$	26.29
(w) DP Energy Resources	$	45.09
(w) Europe Growth Fund N.V.	FL	58.82
(w) Japan Diversified Fund	$	56.37
(w) Leveraged Cap Hold	$	341.92
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. N.V.	$	272.94
PIONEER GROUP		
(d) Pioneer Fund	$	23.71
(d) Pioneer II	$	20.13
PUTNAM		
(d) Emerging Hlth Sc. Trust	$	16.72
(w) Putnam Em. Info. Sc. Tr	$	13.11
(d) Putnam Int'l Fund	$	11.54
ROBECO GROUP		
POB 973, Rotterdam (10-4650711)		
(d) Robeco	FL	106.70
(d) Rolinco	FL	107.40
(d) Rorento	FL	60.40
(d) Rodamco	FL	81.50
ROTHSCHILD AST.MGT.		
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea)	$	199.16
ROYAL B. CANADA,POB 246,GUERNSEY		
+(w)RBC British Fund Ltd.	£	5.40
+(w)RBC Canadian Fund Ltd	C$	15.21*
+(w)RBC European Fund	$	11.62
+(w)RBC For East&Pacific Fd.	$	42.88
+(w)RBC Int'l Capital Fd	$	53.20
+(w)RBC Int'l Bond Fund Ltd.	$	12.49*
+(d)RBC Man.Currency Fd	$	38.98
+(w)RBC North Amer. Fd	$	15.48
ROYAL TRUST ASSETMIX FUND		
Lux.Tel: (352)489061		
EQUITY FUNDS		
(d)Alpha UK	£	1.20
(d)Alpha US$	$	1.31
(d)Alpha Worldwide	SF	5.36
(d)Alpha Japanese	Y	1104.00
(d)Alpha Pacific Rim	$	1.14
(d)Alpha European	ECU	1.11
(d)Gold Share	$	1.15
BOND FUNDS		
(d)Sterling Pound	£	103.16
(d)US$ Bond	US$	112.25
(d)Deutschmark Bond	DM	49.86
(d)Alpha Worldwide	SF	54.95
RESERVE FUNDS		
(d)Sterling Reserve	£	11.356
(d)US$ Reserve	$	10.770
(d)Deutschmark Reserve	DM	10.513
SHEARSON LEHMAN HUTTON		
(d) Ocario Growth Fund	$	12.00
INTERNATIONAL PORTFOLIOS (IP)		
(d) IP Global Balanced	$	11.47
(d) IP Precious Metals	$	9.81
(d) IP Global Bond	$	10.43
(d) IP US Share	$	12.55
(d) IP Global Equity	$	12.43
(d) IP Pacific Equity	$	11.44
(d) IP Euro Equity	$	12.99
(d) IP US Govt-securities	$	10.98
SKANDIFOND		
SKANDINAVISKA ENSKILDA BANKEN		
(w)Equity Intl Acc	$	11.54
(w)Equity Intl Inc	$	10.79
(d)Equity Global	$	1.07
(w)Equity Far East	$	1.83
(w)Equity Gold	$	0.91
(w)Equity Japan	Y	139.00
(d)Equity Nordic	$	1.21
(w)Equity U.K.	£	1.06
(d)Equity Continental Europe	$	1.12
(d)Equity Mediterranean	$	1.09
(d)Equity North America	$	1.16
(d)Bond DEM	DM	0.96
(w)Bond Intl Acc	$	7.97
(w)Bond Intl Inc	$	6.65
(d)Bond Sweden	SEK	10.14
(d)Bond Dollar	$	1.02
(w)High Income Acc	$	1.04
(w)High Income Inc	$	0.92
(w)Multicurrency	$	1.0900
(d)FRF	FF	1.0441
SOCIETE GENERALE GROUP		
(w) Sogelux Fund (SF)		
(w) SF Bonds A U.S.A	$	11.78
(w) SF Bonds B Germany	DM	21.85
(w) SF Bonds C France	FF	84.48
(w) SF Bonds D Switz.	SF	20.09
(w) SF Bonds E G.B.	£	8.27
(w) SF Bonds F Japan	Y	1637.00
(w) SF Bonds G Europe	ECU	17.72
(w) SF Bonds H World Wide	$	11.64
(w) SF Bonds J Belgium	BF	557.00
(w) SF Eq. K North America	$	11.99
(w) SF Eq. L W. Europe	ECU	11.46
(w) SF Eq. M Pacific Basin	YEN	1675.00
(w) SF Eq. N France	FF	70.00
(w) SF Eq P Growth Countries	$	11.42
(w) SF Equities Q Gold Mines	$	10.84
(w) SF Equities R World Wide	$	11.86
(w) SF Short Term S France	FF	113.75
(w) SF Short Term T Eur.	ECU	11.10
SODITIC ASSET MANAGEMENT INC.		
(w) SAM Diversified Inc.	$	103.43
SVENSKA HANDELSBANKEN S.A.		
146 bd de la Petrusse,L-2330 Luxembourg		
(b) SHB Bond Fund	$	42.11
(w) Svenska Select.Fd Intl Sh.	$	50.78
(w) Svenska Select.Fd America Sh	$	11.80
(w) Svenska Select.Fd Asia Shares	$	9.65
(d) Svenska Sel.Fd Intl Bd.Sh	$	9.99
(d) Svenska Sel.Fd Nordic Shs	$	9.70
(d) Svenska Sel.Fd S/T Ass.Sh	$	9.95
SWISS BANK CORP. (ISSUE PRICES)		
(d) AmericaValor	SF	478.50
(d) AngloValor	£	183.69
(d) Asia Portfolio	SF	617.73
(d) Convert Bond Selection	SF	102.66
(d) Dollar Bond Selection	$	138.96
(d) D-Mark Bond Selection	DM	115.13
(d) Ecu Bond Selection	ECU	101.72
(d) Florin Bond Selection	FL	117.78
(d) FranceValor	FF	1784.45
(d) GermaniaValor	DM	415.82
(d) Gold Portfolio	SF	589.71
(d) ItalValor	Lit	479,617.00
(d) Japan Portfolio	SF	435.00
(d) SBC US$ MMF	$	5817.64
(d) SBC 100 Index Fund	SF	1129.00
(d) Sterling Bond Selection	£	106.42
(d) Swiss Foreign Bond Selec	SF	104.89
(d) Swissvalor	SF	384.50
(d) Universal Bond Select.	SF	80.25
(d) UniversalFund	SF	123.42
(d) Yen Bond Selection	Y	11,812.00
THORNTON MANAGEMENT LTD.		
(d) Thornton Int opps.fund	$	2.09
(d) Pacific Invt. Fd. S.A.	£	11.75
(d) Poc.Invt. Fd. SA	DM	34.48
(d) Poc.Invt. Wrnts Fd.S.A.	DM	19.81
(d) Poc.Invt. Warrants Fd.S.A.	£	6.75
(d) Thornton Kangaroo Fd Ltd.	$	11.35
(d) Thornton European Fund	$	6.41
(d) Thornton HK & China	$	11.64
(d) Thornton Japan Fund Ltd	$	26.51
(d) Thornton Orient.Inc. Fd Ltd	$	24.02
(w) Thornton Phil. Redev. Fd	$	60.70
(d) Thornton Tiger Fund Ltd	$	30.87
(d) Thor.Pacific Tech.Fd Ltd	$	10.78
(d) Thor.Lift. Dragons Fd Ltd	$	21.96
(d) Thor.Golden Opport.Fd	$	7.45
(d) Eastern Crusader Fund.	$	10.01
(w) The Global Access Fund.	$	9.69
T. Rowe Price Associates Inc.		
(m)T. Rowe Price Frontier Ltd.	$	9.99
TYNDALL INT'L GUERNSEY LTD		
Tel.0481 27963		
(d) Amer Spec Sits	$	44.40
(d) Eurobond	$	28.36
(d) Mortgage	C$	13.61
(d) Overseas	$	28.53
(d) Tiger	$	41.07
(d) High Yield Bond	£	66.70
(d) Marunouchi	£	89.20
(d) Far Eastern	£	628.50
(d) Gilt	£	508.00
(d) Mod Currency-Dollar	$	1.253
(d) Mod Currency-Stlg	£	105.60
(d) 1992	£	268.60
(d) Wall Street	£	253.70
(d) HI Inc Gilt & Bulldog	£	99.30*
UEBERSEEBANK, ZURICH		
(d) B-FUND	SF	971.26
(d) M-FUND	SF	1078.69
(d) E-FUND	SF	531.95
(d) J-FUND	SF	486.43
(d) M-Distribution	SF	102.25
(d) UBZ Euro-Income Fund	SF	10.27
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND		
(d) Amca American Shrs	SF	42.00
(d) Bond-Invest	SF	64.00
(d) Brit-Invest Shares	SF	768.00
(d) D-Mark-Invest Bds	DM	200.50
(d) Dollar-Invest Bds	$	10.46
(d) ESPAC Spanish sh	SF	218.50
(d) Eurit	SF	339.50
(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh.	SF	208.00
(d) Francit Shares.	SF	213.50
(d) Germac Shares.	SF	221.50
(d) Globinvest Shares.	SF	116.50
(d) Gold Invest Shares.	SF	286.50
(d) Holland-Invest Sh.	SF	237.00
(d) Itac Shares	SF	218.50
(d) Japan-Invest Sh.	SF	1760.00
(d) Sima (stock price)	SF	232.50
(d) Skandinavien-Invest	SF	262.50
(d) UBS Money Mkt Inv.	$	1084.83
(d) Yen-Invest Bonds.	YEN	86750.00
UNION INVESTMENT Frankfort		
(d) Unirenta	DM	40.70
(d) Unifonds	DM	34.30
(d) Unirak	DM	79.35
(d) Unizins	DM	113.45
THE UNIVERSAL GROUP OF FUNDS		
(d) Univers Sav Amer	C$	10.18
(d) Univers Sav Equity	C$	12.44
(d) Univers Sav Global	C$	5.46
(d) Univers Sav Pacific	C$	9.33
(d) Univers Sav Nat. Res	C$	6.52
Other Funds		
(b) Abacus Guart.Fd.Mar.'94	$	9.1372
(r) Acticroissance	$	490.87
(d) Actifinance Intl	$	995.92
(w) Actigestion	FF	1184.04
(w) Activest Intl	$	22.36
(d) Amvabel	FL	89.70
(w) Aquila International Fund	$	247.48
(b) Ariane	$	3,540.24
(m) Atlantic Fund	$	89.44
(d) Atlas Fund	SF	121.69
(r) Australia Fund	$	15.92
(d) Bahamas Superfund	$	714.00
(d) Berg Norden Sicav	$	134.04
(d) Berg Trust Sicav	$	118.68
(w) Bergen Int'l Fund.	$	11.40
(d) Bever Beleggingen++	$	25.50
(m) Bonar Currency & Int.	$	87.20
(w) Bondselex-Issue Pr.	SF	117.40
(m) J Capel guaranteed Fund.	$	10.69
(w) CMI Investment Fund	$	1237.00
(d) Cash Gestion	FF	9745.957
(d) CB German Index Fund	DM	112.10
(m) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$	34.55
(w) Columbia Securities.	FL	111.77
(m) Commod. Gtd. Fund/USA.	$	4.35
(d) Conquerer Fund Ltd	$	101.02
(w) Convert. Fd. Int'l A Certs	$	18.83
(w) Convert. Fd. Int'l B Certs	$	61.43
(w) Cumber Intl N.V.	$	242.52
(w) Daiwa Japan Fund	Y	9185.00
(w) D.G.C.	$	192.97
(w) DIVERSIF. BOND FUND	$	93.67
(d) D-mark-Boer Bond Fd	DM	1013.00
(d) Dollar-Boer Bond Fd	$	1137.00
(d) D. Witter Wld Wide Ivt Tst.	$	24.37
(w) Dreyfus America Fund	$	16.72
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l.	$	64.17
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent	$	11.15
(m) Dumenil Arbitrage Fd NV	$	880.75
(d) Emperor Fund Limited	$	100.37
(w) Esprit Sicav	ECU	1156.87
(w) Esprito Sto Inv M Stn Eur Fd.	$	10.92
(d) Europe Obligations	ECU	74.11
(d) Europe 1992	$	9.53
(d) Exclusive Advisors Fd Ltd	$	99.44
(m) Fotum Fund	$	1005.68
(w) Fairfield Int'l Ltd.	$	136.10
(w) Fairfield Strat. Ltd.	$	55.25
(w) First Eagle Fund	$	37,757.23
(w) F.I.T. Fund II	FF	109.10
(d) Fonditalia	$	74.82
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr.	SF	194.00
(w) Forexfund Limited	$	9.72
(w) Formula Selection Fd.	SF	74.33
(d) Frankt-Trust Effekten Fd	DM	156.62
(d) Frankt-Trust Interzins	DM	41.76
(w) Future Div.Fund	$	30,175.00
(w) George V INV. BOND F.	$	18.41
(m) German Sel. Associates	DM	2048.02
(d) Green Line France	FF	663.31
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. N.V.	$	280.17
(w) Health 2000 Ltd		S S
(w) Hestia Funds	$	152.05
(w) Horizon Fund	$	1883.70
(w) Ibex Holdings Ltd.	SF	184.77
(w) IFDC Japan Fund	YEN	49,765.00
(r) ILA-IGB	$	6.51
(r) ILA-IGS	$	9.97
(m) IncAmerica N.V.	$	14.74
(m) IncAsia N.V.	$	11.73
(w) Interecu Fund	ECU	1221.47
(m) Interface Fund Ltd.	$	142.42
(d) Interfund SA	$	38.62
(w) Intermarket Fund	$	416.21
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$	24.38
(w) Intersec SA	$	3573.40
(d) Investa DWS	DM	65.71
(w) Inpremet	$	9.91
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fund SA	$	43.35
(m) Japan Selection Assets.	Y	10,435.00
(w) Japan Selection Fun.J	$	213.56
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$	310.58
(w) Kenmar Intl - B	$	9295.83
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. Fd.	$	268.22
(w) KML-II High Yield 10/11/89	$	841.22
(w) Korea Growth Trust	$	42.29
(w) LACO International	$	7.25
(w) Leumi Val.Francaises.	FF	268.22
(d) Liquibaer	$	1794.00
(m) London Portfolio G'td. I.	$	88.73
(m) London Portfolio G'td. II.	$	88.76
(w) Luxfund	$	110.40
(w) Lynx Sel.Holdings	SF	130.22
(w) ML Morgens Lv Hi Yld.Inv.NV	$	8.75
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fd.	$	38.96
(d) NCA FUND	$	11.15
(w) Nippon Fund	$	109.00
(m) NMT Asian Sel. Portfolio	$	198.27
(m) NMT Citadel Bond	SF	114.79
(m) NMT Nastec Portfolio s/s	$	107.73
(d) NM Inc. & Growth Fund	$	15.95
(d) Nomura-Cap Int Eq Fd	$	14.07
(d) Nordmix	Lit	11140.00
(m) NSP F.I.T.	$	282.04
(m) Oppenheimer U.S.Arb.	$	135.44
(d) Overlook Performance	$	1137.97
(d) Pacific Nies Fund	$	10.50
(d) PAM Futures Trad.	$	1201.91
(w) Pancurri Inc.	$	126.22
(w) Preferred Capital Fund Lt.	$	100.06
(w) Prosp. I.H.Inc.P.F.03/11/89	$	7.34
(w) Protected Perfor. Fund	$	0.71
(w) Quantum Fund N.V.	$	13,873.13
(w) Rep.(Guernsey) Dol.Inc.fd	$	9.84
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF	384.30
(d) Sanyo Kle.Spain Fd	$	10.84
(d) Sarakreek Holding n.v.+++	$	31.30
(m) Scimitar Guaranteed	$	8.47
(d) SCI/Tech. SA Luxembourg	$	18.41
(d) SP International S.A.	$	4978.99
(m) SLH Guar. F.F.I.	$	981.08
(d) Strat Int'l Gold Fund S.A	$	6.71
(b) Stellux Fund	$	186.17
(w) Sussex Silverman	$	1053.00
(w) Techno Growth Fund	SF	64.82
(d) Templeton Glob Inc.	$	10.36
(m) The Optimum Fund	$	1228.41
(m) The Petrus Fund Ltd.	$	1.13
(m) TIIC(O.T.C) Jap.fd Sicav	$	11.93
(w) Transpacific Fund	Y	37729.00
(w) Tudor B.VI Futures.LTD	$	4526.66
(d) Turquoise Fund	$	208.07
(w) Tweedy,Browne n.v.CL.A	$	3633.14
(w) Tweedy,Browne n.v.CL.B	$	1885.24
(m) Tweedy,Browne (U.K.) n.v.	$	1415.16
(d) Unico Inv.Fund	DM	76.91
(w) Unico Equity.Fund	DM	62.97
(d) Uni Bond Fund	ECU	1526.65
(r) Uni Capital Fund	$	1672.55
(c) Univers Bonds	DM	130.45
(w) Vanderbilt Assets	$	16.78
(d) Vesper Tr 'A'	FF	1033.48
(d) Vesper Tr 'B'	FF	1240.72
(d) Vesper Tr 'C'	FF	923.69
(d) Vesper Tr 'D'	FF	964.18
(d) Victoria Fund	$	8,750.00
(w) Willerbond Capital	$	14.41
(d) World Fund S.A.	$	11.78
(d) World Balanced Fund S.A.	$	11.79
(m) Zweig Int'l Ltd	$	89,923.00

A$ - Australian Dollars; BF - Belgian Francs; C$ - Canadian Dollars; DM - Deutsche Mark; ECU - European Currency Unit; FF - French Francs; FL - Dutch Florin; Lit - Italian Lira; LF - Luxembourg Francs; p-pence; Ptas - Pesetas; SF - Swiss Francs; Y-Yen; a - asked; + - Offer Prices; N.A. - Not Available; N.C. - Not Communicated; o - New; S - suspended; S/S - Stock Split; * - Ex-Dividend; ** - Ex-Rts; @ Offer Price incl. 3% prelim. charge; ° - Paris exchange; ++ - Amsterdam exchange; ε - misquoted earlier; x-not registered with regulatory authority

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SPORTS

At Ol' Miss, a Tragedy Strikes a Temple of Football

By Peter Applebome
New York Times Service

OXFORD, Mississippi — If football is the religion of the U.S. South, this is one of its most evocative temples, a place where the game blends into the dense history of a school that has often played out the richest and darkest passions of the region.

But seldom has the University of Mississippi witnessed as melancholy a drama as the one that began two weeks ago when a defensive back named Roy Lee (Chucky) Mullins slammed into a Vanderbilt University receiver, then crumbled to the green turf and lay still until carried from the field.

The tackle broke four vertebrae in his spine and left him a quadriplegic, paralyzed from the neck down with little chance of recovery.

Since, the vast outpouring of love and support that has surged across Mississippi and much of the nation has not dimmed the pain of a football season that has turned into a nightmare.

At its heart is a story as richly textured as something from Faulkner, about someone who overcame enormous adversity to win a place only to see his world shattered.

"If you didn't know anything about his background, you would think he had everything a person could want in life," said his roommate, Derrick King, a freshman linebacker.

"You'd hate to see this happen to anyone, but you still have to think how could it happen to Chucky, a guy that everybody loved, never started any trouble, just a great guy all around? Why did it have to happen to him?"

A 170-pound (77-kilogram) sophomore from Russellville, Alabama, Mullins, 20, is listed in serious condition at Baptist Memorial Hospital in Memphis, where he was flown after being hurt in the game Oct. 28.

Mullins, who played mostly as an extra defensive back on passing downs, delivered a ferocious hit on Brad Gaines, a Vanderbilt tight end, that broke up a potential touchdown with 6 minutes, 57 seconds remaining in the first quarter.

But after burying his red-and-blue helmet into Gaines's back, Mullins fell to the ground and did not move for the 10 minutes it took to wheel him off the field on a stretcher. When doctors examined him, they found what the surgeon called the worst injury of its kind he had ever seen.

Mullins has since been able to shrug his shoulder slightly, but doctors say the chances are slim he will ever regain use of his limbs.

THE TRAGEDY was not his first. Mullins saw his mother, who had raised him and a brother and sister, die of pneumonia after she suffered a head injury when he was 12. He went to live with a foster family and has contended with poverty for much of life.

He remained close to his brother and sister and the three cousins he had lived with, and became a star athlete and a natural leader.

"Out of all of us, Chucky stood out the most," said his cousin, Tina Brown, a 20-year-old student from Sheffield, Alabama. "Chucky never wanted to be second best in anything."

He was a star football player in high school, but scouts at Auburn and the University of Alabama judged him a step slow for big-time college sports.

But Billy Brewer, Mississippi's coach, liked what he saw.

"He struck me as a great competitor, just a winner," Brewer said. "He's what we like to call glue players; you can take a kid like him and win with them."

Brewer, by all accounts, saw more than a good player in Mullins.

"I kind of saw myself in him," he said. "We came from similar backgrounds, from across the tracks, and didn't have very much money for school. The only way out was football."

Brewer played as a Mississippi defensive back in the 1950s, and he, too, relied on grit as much as physical skill.

In those days, Mississippi football was built on players like him, poor white boys who saw football as a way up in the world.

Now, as often as not, the Billy Brewers of the 1980s are poor blacks like Chucky Mullins. Brewer came to Mississippi from Louisiana Tech in 1983 with a reputation for recruiting and working well with blacks.

A picture that has the eerie sense of a life telescoped into one moment was taken as the Mississippi team ran on field before the Vanderbilt game. It shows Brewer at Mullins's side, his right hand on Mullins's back, as they headed for battle.

WHEN Mullins went down, Brewer said he was frozen in a way he never has been before as a coach. "I was afraid he was dead," he said. "It was the first time in my whole career I hadn't gone on the field in a situation like that, but I didn't know if I could live with it."

Another tie exists between the two.

As a player, Brewer suffered a severe concussion and kept playing. He still suffers debilitating headaches and neck problems from his time as a player.

A year ago in a practice session, Mullins received a neck injury that left him with no feeling for about five minutes. His guardian, Carver Phillips, was worried enough about it to question whether Mullins should keep playing, but Mullins just shrugged it off.

Experts say spinal injuries in football are relatively rare, but they remain indelible.

"I think about it every time still," said Chris Musselman, a wide receiver. "It will take me a long time to realize it just happened, it doesn't happen very often. Now, it's the idea if God's going to choose it to be my turn. I never know."

Mullins's injury has touched this campus like few events in recent years, and the result in many ways has been ennobling.

A fund-raising campaign to meet his long-term needs has already raised $320,000. Of that, $179,124 was raised when students solicited donations before the Mississippi-Louisiana State game.

All seven candidates for Colonel Rebel, an elective office for the most popular male student at Mississippi, withdrew so Mullins could be given the title.

He received a note from President George Bush, a visit from the governor of Mississippi, Ray Mabus, and cards and letters from hundreds of well-wishers.

"It violates so strongly people's sense of fairness and underscores their own blessings that people want to do what they can," said R. Gerald Turner, Mississippi's chancellor. "You can't make things right or equal, but you can do your part to try to right the unfairness of it."

MULLINS'S relatives and guardians say they have been touched and overwhelmed by the support. But some say they cannot help but have doubts stemming from the 1988 injury.

The team trainer, Lee Roy Mullins, who is no relation, said the player's neck was X-rayed and he was given strength tests after the 1988 incident. Doctors who have examined them said the X-rays showed no abnormalities, he said.

He described the 1988 injury as a fairly common nerve "burner" or "stinger" that results in temporary numbness. Medical experts say that if the injury was a burner, it would have had no relation to his current injury.

But because of the proximity of the incidents and the catastrophic nature of this injury, some of his relatives say they want to know more.

"The effect was like someone running full speed at a brick wall and hitting it head on," said his cousin, Tina Brown. "It's not possible it all came from this one hit. A lot of us want answers."

Dr. Dana C. Covey, a fellow at the Sports Medicine Center at the University of Pennsylvania, said such multiple spinal fractures need not be related to any previous incident and that even previous incidents of temporary paralysis do not necessarily predispose a person to another spinal injury.

For now, even more than answers, those who care about Mullins are looking for signs of hope.

"Chucky can beat this," said his sister, Gwendolyn Mullins, 24. "Last night he said he wanted to get out of the hospital and go to a movie. He's always believed he could do what he had to do."

Despite the hallowed sports axiom, this is a team on which everyone knows that winning is neither everything nor the only thing. It ends each practice by praying for Mullins, and players and coaches say that he is never far from their thoughts.

"It kind of puts things in perspective," said Dawson Pruett, a junior center.

"Sometimes, football is not the most important thing you can do. One of our professors this week said for the rest of our lives, we're going to try to find a way to justify what happened, but we're probably never going to be able to. You'll never be able to make it seem fair."

Snead Has No Doubt — The Best Golfer Ever Is Snead

By Dave Anderson
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When a $625,000 bonanza in the recent Nabisco Championships vaulted Tom Kite ahead of Jack Nicklaus and Tom Watson on the PGA Tour's career money list, the 39-year-old Texan acknowledged golf's distortion of dollars in relation to dominance.

"I'd be foolish to say," Kite said realistically, "this makes me a better player than Jack or Tom."

Or better than Sam Snead or Arnold Palmer or Ben Hogan or Byron Nelson or Lee Trevino or Gary Player.

To measure a golfer's career on performance rather than prize money, Deane Beman, the PGA Tour commissioner, created a historical statistical project that surveyed the records of more than 4,000 touring pros since 1916.

Golfers were ranked by three standards: percentage of prize money, a Ryder Cup point-system and an overall point system devised by Al Barkow, the author of "The History of the PGA Tour" (Doubleday) that includes 80 pages of the new stats.

In each of the three rankings, Sam Snead placed first, Jack Nicklaus second.

"It's not meant to determine who's the best golfer who ever lived," said Beman in what amounted to an apology for Nicklaus not finishing first. "The whole idea was that I wanted to develop something that would replace money as the standard of a player's career. Until now, because of the increase in prize money through the years, Snead, Hogan and Nelson were being pushed farther and farther down the list every year."

Asked about Snead being ranked first, Nicklaus said, "Every ranking is subject to some kind of guessing. I've focused my career on major tournaments." He sounded intrigued, not offended.

But to rank Snead ahead of Nicklaus on PGA Tour performance is arguable. If Nicklaus is Babe Ruth, then Snead is Ty Cobb, whose career batting average was higher than the Babe's, .367 to .342.

As with any statistical rankings, these golf figures are as flawed as they are fascinating.

Because the British Open is not a PGA Tour event, it has no standing in these stats.

Because Bobby Jones was an amateur who didn't play in many pro events, he ranks 267th.

Because older golfers have had more opportunity to do more than younger golfers, Seve Ballesteros ranks 240th, Greg Norman 192d, Curtis Strange 70th, Tom Kite 40th.

For all of Snead's skill, his longevity enabled him to pile up points long after other touring pros stopped competing.

He won a record 81 tournaments from 1936 through 1965, when, at age 52 in the Greater Greensboro Open, he was the oldest golfer to win a PGA Tour event.

When he was 67 in 1979 he shot 67-68 in the Quad Cities Open, the only golfer to shoot his age or better in a PGA Tour event.

Some historians contend that Snead won as many as 165 tournaments worldwide, including senior events, but for the PGA Tour rankings, only 81 counted.

Nicklaus is next with 70, not including three British Open victories among his 18 major professional titles.

Snead won seven majors: three Masters, three Professional Golfers Association titles when that championship was conducted at match play and, in 1946 at St. Andrews, the only British Open in which he played.

But he is also remembered as the best golfer who never won the U.S. Open.

"Palmer and Watson never won the PGA, Nicklaus never won the Canadian Open or the Los Angeles Open," Snead said. "If I could've shot 69 in the last round of my U.S. Opens, I would've won nine. I finished second four times."

In the percentage-of-purse rankings, perhaps the most viable of the three standings, Snead and Nicklaus are followed, in order, by Palmer, Hogan, Billy Casper, Byron Nelson, Lloyd Mangrum, Gene Littler, Cary Middlecoff, Horton Smith, Gene Sarazen, Jimmy Demaret, Harry Cooper, Trevino and Watson.

Asked to assess those ranked behind him in the top 10, Snead's eyes twinkled with immodesty.

"Jack's where he should be," he said with a delighted laugh. "Second. I like that.

"Palmer and Hogan are sort of a toss-up. If you went through Texas, it'd be Hogan 10 to 1, but it'd be Palmer anywhere else. Hogan was the best shotmaker but for a period of time nobody putted better than Palmer. Palmer would be four, five shots behind going into the final round but he'd shoot 68 and win the tournament. He did it to me once, beat me in a playoff in Panama. On the sixth extra hole I've got my par and he's 10 feet off the green. He used his putter and hit the pin. In. Birdie. I lose.

"Casper, this man could putt and he still can, but to me Nelson and Hogan were neck and neck. I think Nelson had a better driver and better long irons but Hogan was better around the green and on the green. I'd put Middlecoff ahead of Lloyd Mangrum.

"Middlecoff was a better player. Mangrum was a lousy driver but if you got him within 100 yards of the green, he was deadly. Horton Smith, personally I don't think he was that good. He was a good putter, he and Paul Runyan were the best putters on the tour at that time, but Smith was a bad driver."

Asked the secret of his longevity, Snead appeared to twist the little finger of his left hand out of joint.

"Double-jointed," he said. "I can still kick the top of the door jam. But the big thing is, you got to keep playing. Golf is the hardest sport to play at a peak."

At age 77, he still has that swing that appears to have been poured out of a bottle of maple syrup.

"But if you could have the swing of any golfer you've seen through the years," Sam Snead was asked now, "which one would you have taken?"

His eyes twinkled with immodesty again. "Mine," he said.

Hopes of Joint Berlin Games Now Realistic, Officials Say

Reuters

BONN — The crumbling of the Berlin Wall has given a major boost to prospects that East and West Berlin can stage the Olympic Games together in 2004, leading sports officials said Monday.

West Germany had already planned to put the city on top of its list of candidates if the East-West German political situation made a joint Games feasible. Now, the political upheavals in East Germany have transformed what were just hopeful dreams a few months ago into a realistic possibility, officials said.

"The recent developments have certainly put wind in the sails of the idea of East and West Berlin holding the Games," said West Germany's veteran International Olympic Committee member, Willi Daume. He was the chief organizer of the 1972 Munich Olympics, the last held on German soil.

"I can imagine the idea will receive good support in the IOC, which has always aimed to foster humanitarian action and world peace," Daume said. "For instance, they have always supported the idea of a joint East-West German Olympic team."

East Germany's national Olympic committee spokesman, Volker Kluge, said joint Games in Berlin were "not implausible" and called for intensive talks about the advantages and disadvantages for both countries.

West Berlin has already set up bodies to promote the city's Olympic bid, which has the full backing of the city council and Mayor Walter Momper. Daume said it would receive the full support of all other West German cities competing for the West German candidature.

"All the competing cities agreed way before last week's developments that they would stand down and back Berlin totally if there was a real chance," Daume said. "But no one, of course, could have predicted how fast things have gone in the last week. We have no plans to hold immediate talks with the East Germans but obviously there will be discussions in the future."

Berlin last staged the Games in 1936, when black American Jesse Owens won four gold medals and upstaged what Hitler had intended as a showcase for his notions of Aryan supremacy.

East and West Germany entered combined teams at the 1956, 1960 and 1964 Olympics, but have competed separately since 1968.

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

THE world champion, Gary Kasparov of the Soviet Union, has broken Bobby Fischer's record for the highest International Chess Federation rating in the game's history. A rating is derived from two factors: score in tournaments or matches and the strength of the opposition. The Soviet star won the double-round, all-grandmaster 13th Interpolis International Tournament, which ended Oct. 2 in Tilburg, the Netherlands, with a blazing 12-2 score. Kasparov stands to have an official rating estimated to be at least 2788 and possibly as high as 2795. Even the minimum figure would surpass the 2785 that Fischer achieved in early 1972 before his title match with Boris Spassky, the winning of which, by 12½-8½, cost the American 5 points. All Kasparov has to do is not play any games that count in the ratings until the end of November, when the six-month collection of data for the next published rating list is completed. If he were to play, he would run the risk of a less-than-amazing result that could lower his rating.

Kasparov's feat was accomplished less in his own style than in that of his archrival, Anatoly Karpov: he played precisely, mostly winning technical positional games. When he set himself to attack, as in the following third-round victory over Gyula Sax of Hungary, it was subtlety, not the broadsword, that did the job.

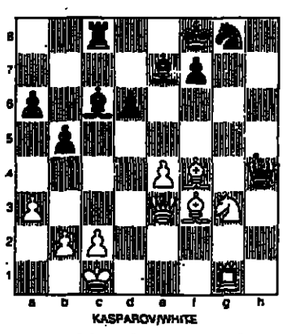
Sax is a proponent of the Scheveningen Variation of the Sicilian Defense and likes to confront the sharp Keres Attack, 6 g4. If White's attack does not get through, his position will be loose and vulnerable to counterattack. The point of 8...h5 is to discourage 9 g5 in view of the strong positional gambit with 9...Ng4 10 Be2 Qb6 11 Bg4 hg 12 Nc6 bc 13 Qg4 g6.

The sacrifice of White's h pawn with 15 Be3 Nh5 follows a gambit theme currently popular in similar positions: White will soon play Rh1, exchange on h5 and penetrate the weakened black kingside with Qe2 and Qh5. Even so, can it really be better just to give the pawn back with 16 O-O-O Nf6 17 Rg7, as Sax did?

With 17...Qb8, Sax was finally ready to create counterplay out of 18...b4. But after Kasparov's 18 Nc6 Bc6 19 Qd4 e5 20 Qd3, it would have been a terrible blunder to play 20...b4? and allow 21 Qc4!

Of course, Sax foreclosed castling in playing 20...Kf8, but that was no great loss since...O-O-O was always going to run into a4! Had Sax obtained simplification with 24...Nh5 25 Bh5 Qh5, Kasparov's advantage would have been clear after 26 Nd5. Thus, Sax chose to get material off the board by 24...Rg8 25 Rg8 Ng8, but king safety was still his problem.

In playing 28...Qh4, Sax may have been hoping for 29 Bd6? Qh6, but no such luck. Kasparov increased the pressure with 29 Qe3. Sax's 29...Rc8 was a time-trouble error, but if it was of any consolation to him, he had no way to ward off Kasparov's build-up against his king. After 30 Nh5!, the black queen was threatened by 31 Rh1 and meanwhile 30...Bd8 31 Bd6 Be7 32 Rg4 Qh3 33 Rg8! Kg8 34 Qh6 Qf1 35 Bd1 Qg1 36 Be7 f6 37 Bf6 would have been crushing. With one minute to go on his clock against Kasparov's 30 Nh5, Sax played 30...Qh3, but after seeing 31 Bb6, the Hungarian gave up in the face of 31...Nh6 32 Qh6 Ke8 33 Ng7, winning the queen.



KASPAROV/WHITE

Position after 29 . . . Rc8

SICILIAN DEFENSE

White Kasparov	Black Sax	White Kasparov	Black Sax
1 e4	c5	17 Rg7	Qb8
2 Nf3	e6	18 Nc6	Bc6
3 d4	cd	19 Qd4	e5
4 Nd4	Nf6	20 Qd3	Kf8
5 Nc3	d6	21 Rdg1	Qe5
6 g4	h6	22 f4	Qh3
7 f4	Nc6	23 R7g3	Qh2
8 Rg1	h5	24 Bf3	Rg8
9 gh	Nh5	25 Rg8	Ng8
10 Bg5	Nf6	26 Ne2	Qh3
11 Be2	Bd7	27 Ng3	e5
12 h5	a6	28 Bf4	Qh4
13 Qd2	b5	29 Qe3	Rc8
14 a3	Be7	30 Nh5	Qh3
15 Be3	Nh5	31 Bh6	Resigns
16 O-O-O	Nf8		

BOOKS

DIAGHILEV'S BALLETS RUSSES

By Lynn Garafola. 524 pages. $29.95. Oxford University Press, 200 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10016.

Reviewed by Robert Craft

SERGE DIAGHILEV has never loomed larger than at present, despite the intangibility of his legacy. In Lynn Garafola's artistic, social and economic history of the Ballets Russes (1909-1929), a full-length portrait of the great impresario emerges for the first time. Her skillfully written, critically perceptive and compendious book is indispensable to anyone interested in what from our distance is clearly seen as this century's most fascinating movement in the arts.

Garafola shifts more perspectives than can be mentioned in a short review. Sufficient to say that Isadora Duncan, Konstantin Stanislavsky and Vsevolod Meyerhold are given greater importance than heretofore, as is Nijinsky's sister, Bronislava Nijinska, whose most durable ballet, "Les Noces," was influenced both by Meyerhold and by the Constructivist painters Malevich and Tatlin. The role of Jean Cocteau, "gadfly of modernism," is also reassessed upward: In the years 1923-1926, Diaghilev's troupe "appeared to be a family begotten by Cocteau," Garafola writes. But the most consequential part of the Cocteau realignment is in her argument that his ballet "Parade" (1917) owed a debt to Italian Futurism, which, as she convincingly shows, had a more profound and lasting effect on Diaghilev than has been generally recognized.

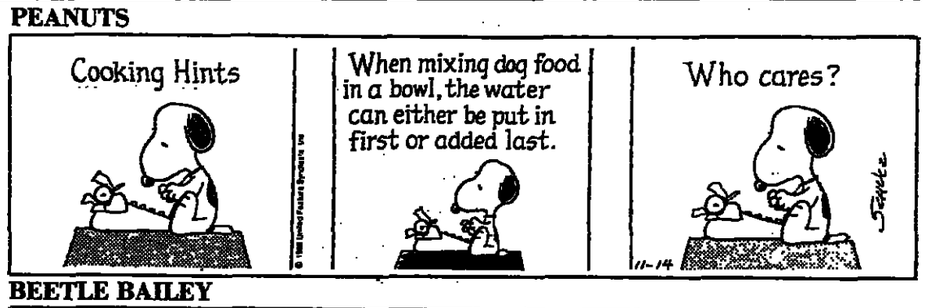
Diaghilev's intuitive genius and genius in artistic matchmaking, his depth of culture and manifold musical and theatrical talents are in evidence throughout the book. On the other side, he had a "streak of cruelty," was subject to "fits of panic and hysteria," and vindictiveness was one of his most pronounced qualities. Autocratic in both private and professional life, he abused his power to hire and fire, in the pre-union 1920s, and underpaid rank and file dancers while overpaying his "stars" — which can be accounted for, if not excused, by his perpetual need of quick transfusions of money and his background of immense wealth in a Russia that had only recently emancipated the serfs.

Garafola's analyses of the structure of Ballet Russes audiences are almost as engaging as her discussions of artistic innovations. Apart from incidental dance scenes in opera, ballet did not have an audience in the West before Diaghilev.

The division of the book into chapters by subject — art, enterprises, audiences — rather than straight all-encompassing chronological history inevitably involves an amount of repetition. But this is a small price to pay for the most comprehensive and intelligent book so far published about Diaghilev's Ballets Russes.

Robert Craft, who has edited Stravinsky's letters and diaries, is the author, most recently, of "Small Craft Advisories," a collection of essays. This is excerpted from his review for The Washington Post.

PEANUTS



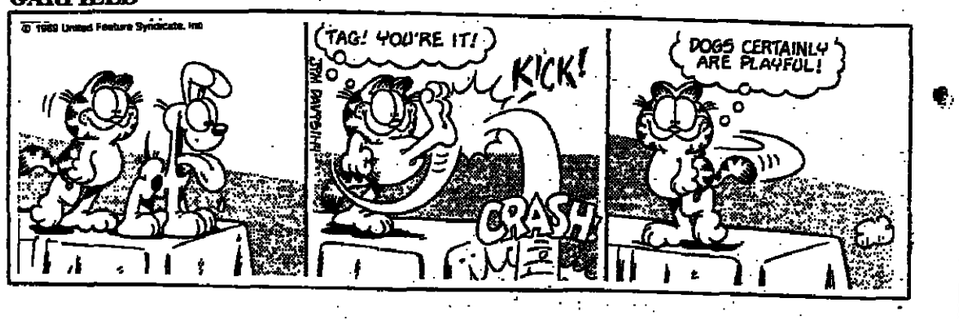
BEETLE BAILEY

ANDY CAPP

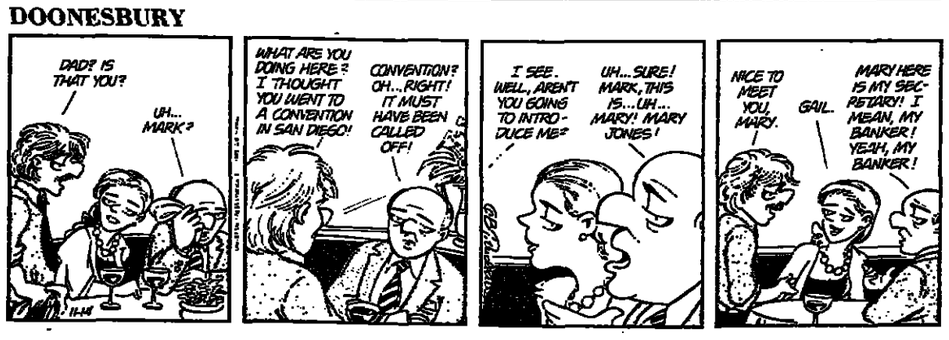
WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN

GARFIELD



DOONESBURY



DENNIS THE MENACE

"HERE, MOM! THEY'RE WEEDS. THE BEES WERE USING THE FLOWERS."

JUMBLE® THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SEPOI

MIGRY

INCANE

DIRTOR

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: _____

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: BERTH GLORY SWIVEL HOURLY
Answer: What the rodeo performer does in order to impress others—THROWS THE BULL

SPORTS

VANTAGE POINT/Ira Berkow

'Powerless' Gamblers

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A number of years ago there was a fellow I knew who was believed to have everything.

He was smart, good-looking, well-liked, athletic, confident, ambitious and grew up in a comfortable home. He became a lawyer, and married. His father died and left a considerable amount of money to him and his mother.

As the story would unfold, he gambled and lost all the money he had, as well as money that his mother and clients had entrusted to him. He fell deeply and hopelessly into debt. He saw no way out, other than the way he took. He put a pistol to his head and pulled the trigger. He was dead at 28.

What happened to him made a great impact on those who knew him, and it was the first time that I truly fathomed how devastating a gambling compulsion can be.

Pete Rose admitted the other day that he has a serious gambling problem and has been receiving psychiatric care for it.

Until now, there had been only denials from Rose that gambling to him was anything but a pleasant recreation, a way to spend some "free time," as he stated in his new book, "Pete Rose: My Story," with Roger Kahn.

When he was banned from baseball for life last August, Rose said he had "no gambling problem." In the book, Rose said that he was "willing to meet with a counselor."

"I don't think there would be very many meetings," he said, "but if there have to be, I'll do what I have to do so I can solve this problem."

Apparently, after the book was finished, Rose sought out a psychiatrist, Dr. Randolph Hillard, chairman of psychiatry at the University of Cincinnati College of Medicine. They spent 14 hours together during the past month. "Pete and I have concluded," said Hillard, "that he does, in fact, suffer from a clinically significant gambling disorder. He has concluded that he is powerless before gambling, that he will begin an outgoing treatment program, and that he can never again gamble on anything."

The word "powerless" struck a chord.

While working on an article once, I sat in on a Gamblers Anonymous meeting. A man named Norm rose to open the session. "This is a room that is filled with agony, grief and suffering," he said. "It is a room filled with people who know the lowest depths to which a human being can sink. I know the heartaches. My wife divorced me. I couldn't hold a job. And I spent six months in prison for robbery."

He paused.

"We have come here tonight because we have admitted we are powerless. I say POWERLESS, to stop by ourselves, or even curb in the slightest, our insane compulsion for gambling."

Powerless, that is, unless help comes, in many cases, either through the GA program, or with a medical professional.

"I bottomed out by losing my occupation," Rose said. He added that he had no intention of returning to gambling. "I think it's difficult, but I have to work to overcome it because I just don't want to take a chance of bottoming out the other way."

At the GA meeting I attended, a man named Frank recalled an incident: "I was driving about a mile from the track. Unconsciously, I started heading for it. It was like someone else was driving. I was in a mental fog. I got right by the track gate and could smell the horses, I could just smell 'em. I was turning into the track when I came to my senses. I drove across the street to a coffee shop and called Ted."

Ted was a veteran GA member.

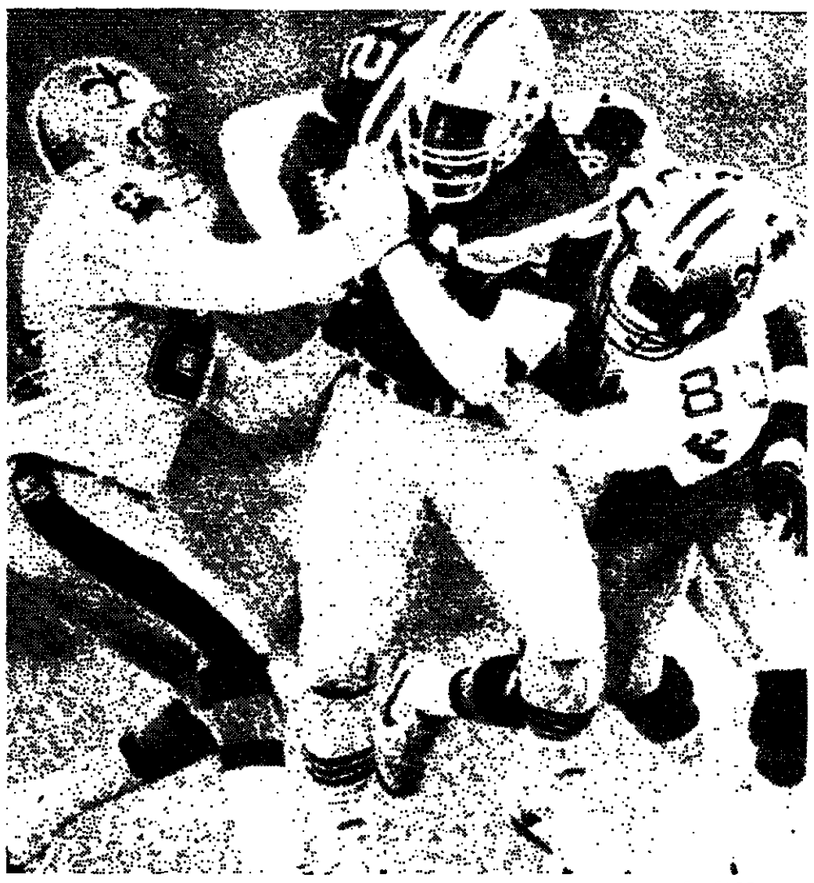
"He hurried down and we talked over my problem."

Gambling can be every bit as consuming and disastrous as other forms of addiction, from drinking alcohol to smoking crack, though it is not generally perceived that way by society. One gets hooked on gambling, for whatever the reasons, and it is an arduous effort, if not Herculean, to come unhooked. The first step in the process, however, according to students of the problem, is to admit there is a problem.

Some wonder how deeply sincere Rose is. Or how introspective. Rose, in fact, wants desperately to return to baseball, to earn a living at baseball, and to gain election to the Hall of Fame, something that, because of his current pariah status, might be in jeopardy.

(For the record, as long as he never bet against his team, or is proved to have thrown games, then his playing record stands on its own, and when Rose becomes eligible for the Hall of Fame in two years, this voter will still cast a ballot for him.)

But is Rose's admission of chronic gambling a calculated move for reinstatement, reflecting a hope that if he confesses sins and shows remorse it will ease his way back into baseball's good graces? If Rose is truthful about facing the problem, however, then one roots for him to deal with it in the way he played baseball. Headlong, with everything he had.



Stuart Cahill/Reuters-UPI

The Patriots' Johnny Rembert, and his football, attracted a host of Saints. New Orleans won, 28-24.

Pitcher-Fielder-Publisher — At 14

By Robert McG. Thomas Jr.

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Like any 14-year-old pitcher-outfielder with a high batting average, a low earned run average and two most valuable player awards, Tyler Kepner would love to play in the big leagues.

Good as he is, however, Kepner, a freshman at Germantown Academy in Fort Washington, Pennsylvania, knows he is not major league material.

Fortunately, he has a fall-back ambition. "I'd like to be a sportswriter," he said the other day, modestly overlooking the fact that he is already one of the best.

Kepner is the founder, president, publisher, editor, writer and just about everything else for KP Baseball Monthly, the United States' fastest-growing, most imaginatively written baseball magazine with a hand-colored cover.

The 24-page publication, illustrated with reproductions of baseball cards, includes a "readers respond" page, a trivia quiz, a game page and a word-search puzzle.

After two trial runs, ("the lost issues") regular monthly publication began last November. Circulation, increased by a wave of subscriptions from his brother's third grade class, took off in July, zooming from about 30 to 100 copies a month.

As a result, Kepner has had to switch from the Davidson family printer to the fancy new model at his father's law office in Philadelphia.

Kepner, who reads widely in his field, helps himself to facts, but the presentation of the dozen or so articles and features he turns out each month is strictly his own. "I'm opinionated," he said.

He also has a smooth, easy-going style with a metaphorical flair.

Describing Dave Stewart, for example, he wrote that the Oakland pitcher's voice "is not the deep, husky growl you might expect from a guy who looks like he could play 'The Terminator.'"

Kepner acknowledges that one of the magazine's chief appeals is the cover, which is drawn by his 9-year-old brother, David, and then painstakingly colored by hand, copy by copy.

At $11 for a six-issue mail subscription, the magazine would seem to be underpriced, as Kepner should discover when he checks P.O. Box 607, Gwynedd Valley, Pa. 19437 over the next weeks.

Readers have been charmed by the neat, stylish look of his hand-printed articles, but Kepner is phasing them out.

"I'm learning to type," he explained.

Rams Stun Giants, 31-10, 49ers Win by 42 Points

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

The offense could not run the ball. The defense could not stop Jim Everett's passing. The special teams gave away the ball.

And as a result, the New York Giants lost, 31-10, Sunday to the Los Angeles Rams, a team that had lost its previous four games.

"Every time something did happen, a guy would fall down, we'd fumble," said the Giants' coach, Bill Parcells. "That wasn't much of a contest out there. There is no use in sugar-coating it."

Still, the loss, which ended a winning streak at four, did not hurt the Giants in their National Football League Eastern Division race.

The Washington Redskins upset the Eagles in Philadelphia, so the Giants (8-2) still lead the Eagles by two games. The Rams (6-4) remain three games behind the San Francisco 49ers in the Western Division.

On a warm, hazy afternoon, a sellout crowd of 65,127 in Anaheim Stadium watched Everett complete 18 consecutive passes from the first through the third quarters.

The league records are Joe Montana's 22 over two games and Ken Anderson's 20 in one game.

The Giants' running game was nonexistent. They had been rushing 60 percent of the time this season, but Sunday, after trailing by 24-3 at the half, they abandoned the run and finished with only six yards on 10 carries.

Phil Simms played quarterback for the Giants despite a sprained right ankle, and Parcells usually had him throwing with a shorter-than-usual drop.

Simms's passing set up Raul Allegre's 22-yard field goal and Ottis Anderson's one-yard touchdown run, but the Rams led by 31-3 before Anderson scored.

Everett completed 23 of 33 passes for 295 yards, Simms was 25 of 38 for 237 yards.

The trouble for the Giants started on the third play of the game when Greg Bell slipped as he was about to take the handoff from Everett.

The ball came loose, and Perry Williams recovered for the Giants on the Rams' 23. But the play was wiped out when the Giants' Mark Duckens was penalized for lining up offside.

Later on that possession, the Rams punted. The next time they had the ball, they moved downfield on Everett's passes of 22 and eight yards to Pete Holohan, one of the league's best pass-catching tight ends. The drive ended with Mike Lansford's 44-yard field goal, which struck the left upright and bounced through the goal posts.

On their next possession, the Rams drove 67 yards to a touchdown. The big play came on third-and-nine from the Rams' 38, when Everett, with plenty of time, passed 15 yards to Aaron Cox. A penalty of 11 yards, half the distance to the goal line, was tacked on because Duckens hit Everett on the head. Bell rammed over from a foot out for the touchdown.

With 5:21 left in the half, the Giants crossed midfield for the first time, reaching the Rams' four-yard line before Simms overthrew an open Zeke Mowatt on third down.

On fourth down, Allegre kicked a 22-yard field goal, and with 1:50 left in the half it was 10-3.

The Giants seemed to be back in the game, but not for long. Everett moved the Rams 78 yards in five plays, all completed passes. The last was a 51-yarder to Cox, who raced by Williams and caught the ball on the Giants' 16.

There were still 45 seconds left in the half. The Rams kicked off, and Dave Meggett, after having trouble picking up the ball, started running it back and slipping defenders. But the ball slipped out of his hands, and George Bethune recovered for the Rams on the Giants' 21.

On the next play, Everett passed to Willie Anderson, who made a diving catch past Sheldon White in the end zone.

So 14 seconds after one touchdown, the Rams had another.

When the half mercifully ended for the Giants, Everett had completed 18 of 24 passes for 210 yards and two touchdowns. He ended the half with 14 straight completions, none to his outstanding wide receiver, Henry Ellard. The Giants ended the half with five yards rushing.

49ers 45, Falcons 3: Joe Montana threw three touchdown passes in San Francisco, two to Jerry Rice, as the 49ers won their sixth straight game and improved to 9-1, the league's best record. Montana was 16-for-19 for 270 yards in less than three quarters, and Roger Craig ran for 109 yards for his first 100-yard game in nine weeks.

The 49ers held Atlanta (3-7) to a 25-yard field goal by quarterback Chris Miller, who was pressed into service when kicker Paul McFadden was injured in pregame practice.

Miller had made the finals of the NFL's punt, pass and kick competition four times as a youngster.

Cardinals 24, Cowboys 20: Reserve quarterback Tom Tupa threw a 72-yard touchdown pass to Ernie Jones with 58 seconds left to rally Phoenix in Tempe, Arizona.

The Cowboys (1-9) went ahead, 20-17, with 1:43 left on Troy Aikman's 75-yard TD pass to James Dixon. But the Cardinals (5-5) came back when Tupa lofted a third-down pass that Jones caught near the sideline and carried in for his second score of the game.

Tupa took over after Gary Hogeboom was benched at halftime. Hogeboom was 7-for-13 for 91 yards, Tupa 14-for-22 for 245 yards.

Aikman, sidelined since breaking his left index finger Oct. 1, completed 21 of 40 for 379 yards. He was intercepted twice — both by Tim McDonald, who returned one 53 yards for a touchdown.

Browns 17, Seahawks 7: Bernie Kosar passed to Lawyer Tillman for a 17-yard touchdown in the third quarter in Seattle to give Cleveland its fourth straight victory.

The Browns (7-3), who lead the AFC Central Division, held Seattle to 180 yards, just 40 on the ground. They intercepted two passes and the Seahawks fumbled twice, giving them a league-leading 29. Seattle is 4-6, and 1-4 at the Kingdome.

Chargers 14, Raiders 12: San Diego came back from a 12-0 deficit as Anthony Miller returned a kickoff 91 yards for a touchdown and Tim Spencer atoned for a goal-line fumble with a fourth-quarter touchdown in San Diego.

Spencer, who had fumbled inside the Raiders' one-yard line earlier in the fourth period, put his team on top with a five-yard run after the Chargers' Ken Woodard partially blocked Jeff Gossett's punt.

The Raiders fell to 5-5 despite Bo Jackson's third 100-yard rushing game. He had 103 yards on 21 carries. *(NYT, AP)*

■ Calgary, Winnipeg Win

The Associated Press

CALGARY, Alberta — Brian Walling ran 50 yards for a touchdown with less than two minutes left to give Saskatchewan a 33-26 victory over the Calgary Stampeders on Sunday and advance the Roughriders to the Canadian Football Leagues' Western Division final.

Earlier, in Toronto, Lee Saltz threw two touchdown passes as the Winnipeg Blue Bombers beat the Toronto Argonauts, 30-7, in an Eastern Division semifinal.

Sailor in Whitbread Dies in Icy Atlantic

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — A crewman on a yacht competing in the Whitbread Round-The-World Race has been swept overboard to his death in the freezing waters of the south Atlantic, organizers said Monday.

Anthony Phillips, 36, of Britain was pronounced dead after being pulled from the ocean by other crew members on the boat Creighton's Naturally.

Bart van den Dwey, 25, of Belgium, was swept overboard at the same time Sunday when Creighton's Naturally was struck by two large waves during a gale. He was rescued and reported to be recovering well from hypothermia and shock.

Van den Dwey was in the water about 30 minutes. Phillips was found about 17 minutes later. Both were wearing life jackets.

Phillips was the first sailor to die while actively participating in the race since 1973, when three crew members were killed in accidents at sea during the first Whitbread competition.

The yacht was in the second leg of the race, from Punta del Este, Uruguay, to Fremantle, Australia, when the accident occurred. Skippers have been reporting water temperatures at the freezing mark.

The yacht, which was in last place, remained on course for Fremantle. *(AP, Reuters)*

Sabatini: No One More Talented, No One More Frustrating

By Robin Finn

New York Times Service

AP

'Today, I now have a goal in tennis, and that's to be No. 1. I always said it before, but it never was really into my mind, and I never really was sure I wanted to do all the work it takes to get there.'

NEW YORK — Gabriela Sabatini is just 19 years old, but she has already earned more than $2 million, and Monday she made her fifth appearance in the invitation-only Virginia Slims championships here, where she is the defending champion.

Despite those credentials, complaints about the stature of the Argentine player, who is ranked No. 3 in the world, follow her from tournament to tournament like a trail of intrusive perfume.

Everybody from Martina Navratilova, the player just ahead of Sabatini in the ranking, to Angel Giménez, Sabatini's coach, seems to raise one eyebrow appreciatively and the other skeptically when asked to appraise her talents.

"She's so erratic," said Navratilova, who believes Sabatini is more talented than Steffi Graf, the 20-year-old West German who has ruled women's tennis for the last three years. "Her game is more complicated than Steffi's, and she's got better ground strokes. But . . . "

But the problem, said Giménez, is that his charge doesn't always practice what he preaches.

"Technically she can do anything," Giménez said last week at the draw for the championships, "but when the match comes, sometimes she does it and sometimes she doesn't."

"You have to use your brains all the time on the tennis court," he said, alluding to Sabatini's most recent slip-up, in Worcester, Massachusetts, where she squandered a 5-1, 40-love lead against Zina Garrison. "When something like that happens, it shows you haven't used your head."

Sabatini said she had been working hard to bring her mental attributes into tune with her physical ones. Graf, she readily acknowledged, has been a role model.

"She's thinking always about tennis," Sabatini said. "Mentally, she's always the same, and I learn that each time I play her. I'm getting closer to her. I think now it's only a matter of time."

Before Wimbledon last summer, Sabatini took a course she described as "mental control."

"It was not only for my tennis, but for my personality," she added. "I'm a shy person, and I need to be more aggressive."

The course seemed to improve her concentration but didn't seem to provide a full supply of killer instinct, something Sabatini lacks at inopportune moments.

"I have it when I play Steffi or Martina," she said, "because they are above me, they are the challenge to me. But I need to have it all the time or I won't get to the semis or finals to play them."

When Sabatini twice defeated Graf in 1988, becoming the only player to do so, then beat her once again this year, the pressure for a rivalry between the two contemporaries mounted.

Giménez feels that the expectations that swirl around Sabatini are premature.

Graf, he said, has come by her champion's acumen naturally. She is a perfectionist, and single-minded about her work. Over the last few years, it would have been hard to find a more unfrivolous teenager.

"She's a mature girl, more mature than Gabriela," Giménez said of Sabatini's doubles partner in Grand Slam events, "and what she has, she gives to her game 100 percent."

Sabatini, meanwhile, has had to have her champion's instincts honed. "She needs to be educated in that," Giménez said, "but it can be done. She needs to grow up."

Sabatini has not reached her sport's pinnacle, but she has been consistently close to it. This year, she has won four tournaments, reached the finals of three others and played the most emphatic tennis of her career in a three-set semifinal match against Graf at the U.S. Open.

"Today, I now have a goal in tennis, and that's to be No. 1," she said. "I always said it before, but it never was really into my mind, and I never really was sure I wanted to do all the work it takes to get there. Technically, I have everything. Mentally, I know I have to be very good, and I'm getting there."

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SCOREBOARD

FOOTBALL

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

	W	L	T	Pts	PF	PA
East						
Buffalo	7	3	0	.700	279	217
Miami	6	4	0	.600	211	226
Indianapolis	4	6	0	.400	174	192
New England	3	7	0	.300	181	244
N.Y. Jets	2	8	0	.200	182	272
Central						
Cleveland	7	3	0	.700	250	150
Cincinnati	5	4	0	.556	211	168
Houston	5	4	0	.556	246	229
Pittsburgh	4	6	0	.400	123	240
West						
Denver	8	2	0	.800	224	153
L.A. Raiders	5	5	0	.500	218	169
Kansas City	4	6	0	.400	187	208
San Diego	4	6	0	.400	166	185
Seattle	4	6	0	.400	160	192

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

	W	L	T	Pts	PF	PA
East						
N.Y. Giants	8	2	0	.800	229	167
Philadelphia	6	4	0	.600	210	194
Phoenix	5	5	0	.500	193	213
Washington	5	5	0	.500	223	219
Dallas	1	9	0	.100	139	259
Central						
Minnesota	7	3	0	.700	257	168
Chicago	6	4	0	.600	252	187
Green Bay	5	5	0	.500	241	245
Tampa Bay	3	7	0	.300	212	274
Detroit	2	8	0	.200	186	250
West						
San Francisco	9	1	0	.900	291	161
L.A. Rams	6	4	0	.600	245	218
New Orleans	5	5	0	.500	236	198
Atlanta	3	7	0	.300	174	256

SUNDAY'S RESULTS

Chicago 20, Pittsburgh 9
Denver 14, Kansas City 13
Detroit 31, Green Bay 22
Buffalo 30, Indianapolis 7
Miami 31, New York Jets 23
Minnesota 24, Tampa Bay 10
New Orleans 28, New England 24
Washington 18, Philadelphia 3
San Francisco 45, Atlanta 3
Cleveland 17, Seattle 7
Phoenix 24, Dallas 20
L.A. Rams 31, N.Y. Giants 10
San Diego 14, Los Angeles Raiders 12

College Top 25

How the Associated Press Top Twenty Five college football teams fared this week and their next opponents:

1. Notre Dame (10-0-0) beat Southern Methodist 59-6; Next: Nov. 18 at No. 13 Penn State.
2. Colorado (10-0-0) beat Oklahoma State 41-17; Next: Nov. 18 at Kansas State.
3. Michigan (8-1-0) beat No. 8 Illinois 24-10; Next: Nov. 18 at Minnesota.
4. Alabama (9-0-0) beat Louisiana State 32-16; Next: Nov. 18 vs. Southern Mississippi.
5. Florida State (7-2-0) is idle; Next: Nov. 18 vs. Memphis State.
6. Nebraska (9-1-0) beat Kansas 51-14; Next: Nov. 18 vs. Oklahoma.
7. Miami, Fla. (8-1-0) beat No. 14 Pittsburgh 24-3; Next: Nov. 18 vs. San Diego State.
8. Illinois (7-2-0) lost to No. 3 Michigan 24-10; Next: Nov. 18 vs. Indiana.
9. Southern Cal (8-2-0) beat No. 25 Arizona 24-3; Next: Nov. 18 vs. UCLA.
10. Arkansas (8-1-0) beat Baylor 19-10; Next: Nov. 24 at No. 16 Texas A&M.
11. Tennessee (7-1-0) beat Akron 52-7; Next: Nov. 18 vs. Mississippi.
12. Auburn (7-2-0) beat Louisiana Tech 38-23; Next: Nov. 18 at Georgia.
13. Penn State (6-2-1) tied Maryland 13-13; Next: Nov. 18 vs. No. 1 Notre Dame.
14. Pittsburgh (5-2-1) lost to No. 7 Miami, Fla 24-3; Next: Nov. 18 vs. East Carolina.
15. Houston (7-2-0) beat Texas 47-9; Next: Nov. 25 vs. No. 23 Texas Tech.
16. Texas A&M (7-2-0) is idle. Next: Nov. 24 vs. No. 10 Arkansas.
17. Clemson (8-2-0) beat Virginia Tech 32-25; Next: Nov. 18 at Maryland.
18. West Virginia (7-2-1) beat Rutgers 21-20; Next: Nov. 25 at Syracuse.
19. Florida (6-3-0) lost to Georgia 17-10; Next: Nov. 18 vs. Kentucky.
20. Brigham Young (8-2-0) beat Air Force 44-35; Next: Nov. 18 vs. Utah.
21. North Carolina State (7-3-0) lost to Duke 35-26; Next: Nov. 18 vs. Virginia Tech.
22. Texas Tech (7-2-0) beat Texas Christian 37-7; Next: Nov. 18 at Southern Methodist.
24. Fresno State (10-0-0) beat New Mexico State 45-5; Next: Nov. 18 at New Mexico.
25. Arizona (6-4-0) lost to No. 9 Southern Cal 24-3; Next: Nov. 25 at Arizona State.

CFL Playoffs

DIVISION SEMIFINALS
Sunday's Results
Eastern Division
Winnipeg 30, Toronto 7
Western Division
Saskatchewan 33, Calgary 26

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division	W	L	Pct	GB
Washington	5	1	.800	—
New Jersey	3	2	.600	1½
New York	3	2	.600	1½
Boston	3	3	.500	2
Philadelphia	2	3	.500	2
Miami	2	4	.333	3
Central Division				
Indiana	4	0	1.000	—
Chicago	4	2	.667	1
Milwaukee	3	2	.600	1½
Detroit	3	3	.500	2
Orlando	2	3	.400	2½
Atlanta	1	3	.250	3
Cleveland	1	4	.200	3½

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division	W	L	Pct	GB
Utah	3	1	.750	—
Denver	3	2	.600	½
Houston	3	2	.600	½
San Antonio	2	2	.500	1
Dallas	1	4	.200	2½
Minnesota	1	4	.200	2½
Charlotte	0	5	.000	3½
Pacific Division				
L.A. Lakers	5	1	.833	—
Portland	4	2	.667	1
Seattle	3	3	.500	2
Phoenix	2	2	.500	2
Golden State	2	3	.400	2½
Sacramento	2	3	.400	2½
L.A. Clippers	1	3	.250	3

SUNDAY'S RESULTS

Washington	32	29	21	22—104
Portland	24	27	28	16— 95

Majerle 14-25 9-10 37, J.Williams 6-12 4-4 16; B.Williams 7-11 7-12 21, Porter 6-17 7-7 20. Rebounds: Washington 58 (Walker, Alarie 8), Portland 52 (B.Williams 12). Assists: Washington 27 (Walker 10), Portland 18 (Porter 9).

Seattle	29	29	22	28—108
Minnesota	25	23	27	21— 97

McKey 14-19 4-6 32, McDaniel 10-16 6-9 26; Mitchell 12-24 7-7 31, Campbell 13-26 4-5 30. Rebounds: Seattle 47 (Cage 16), Minnesota 46 (Mitchell 10). Assists: Seattle 31 (McMillan 12), Minnesota 19 (Lowe 7).

Dallas	24	21	27	26— 98
LA Lakers	23	33	24	27—107

Dantley 7-14 4-5 18, Blackman 4-13 7-8 15; Worthy 10-17 1-2 22, Johnson 9-15 3-4 22, Scott 6-13 7-8 20. Rebounds: Dallas 47 (Tarpley 14), Los Angeles 53 (Thompson 11). Assists: Dallas 19 (Harper, Davis 7), Los Angeles 26 (Johnson 7).

HOCKEY

NHL Standings

WALES CONFERENCE

Patrick Division	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
NY Rangers	11	4	3	25	73	49
New Jersey	7	7	3	17	67	69
Philadelphia	6	8	3	15	61	63
Washington	6	9	3	15	54	60
Pittsburgh	5	10	2	12	60	77
NY Islanders	4	12	3	11	61	78
Adams Division						
Buffalo	12	4	2	26	71	55
Montreal	11	5	2	24	65	56
Hartford	9	9	1	19	63	64
Boston	8	6	2	18	53	48
Quebec	5	12	1	11	61	78

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Norris Division						
Chicago	14	6	1	29	78	66
Minnesota	11	6	1	23	67	56
St. Louis	8	5	3	19	60	48
Toronto	9	10	0	18	82	86
Detroit	4	11	3	11	56	79
Smythe Division						
Calgary	10	6	4	24	89	69
Vancouver	8	9	1	17	62	65
Winnipeg	8	9	0	16	55	60
Los Angeles	8	10	0	16	72	79
Edmonton	6	9	4	16	71	74

SUNDAY'S RESULTS

Edmonton	1	2	2—5
Buffalo	2	1	3—6

MacTavish (7), Kurri 2 (13), Messier (12), Simpson (4); Ray (2), Housley (4), Bodger (3), Valve (8), Ruuttu (3), Andreychuk (12). Shots on goal: Edmonton (on Malarchuk) 9-14-14—37; Buffalo (on Fuhr) 11-8-9—28.

New Jersey	1	1	1	0—3
Philadelphia	1	1	1	0—3

Albelin (1), Turgeon (8), Olanen (7); Sutter 2 (10), Craven (5). Shots on goal: New Jersey (on Hoffort) 11-13-10-2—36; Philadelphia (on Burke) 12-15-13-1—41.

N.Y. Islanders	2	0	0	0—2
N.Y. Rangers	1	2	1	1—4

Flatley 2 (5); Turcotte (12), Patrick (4), Erixon (3), Leetch (6). Shots on goal: N.Y. Islanders (on Vanbiesbrouck) 13-7-11—31; N.Y. Rangers (on Fitzpatrick) 13-26-6—45.

Calgary	1	0	1	1—3
Winnipeg	2	1	0	1—4

MacInnis (5), Nieuwendyk (15); Paslowski (6), Elliott (6), Hughes (1). Shots on goal: Calgary (on Essensa) 10-12-9—31; Winnipeg (on Vernon) 8-7-7—22.

Hartford	2	0	0	0—2
Chicago	2	1	1	1—4

Young 2 (7); Sutter (1), Creighton (9), Larmer 2 (9). Shots on goal: Hartford (on Chevrier) 5-7-14—26; Chicago (on Lint) 21-10-7—38.

Toronto	2	1	0	1—3
Minnesota	4	2	0	0—6

Kordic (3), Leeman (10), McIntyre (1); Belows 2 (13), Modano (10), Baldaris 2 (3), Berezan (1). Shots on goal: Toronto (on Casey) 15-16-4—35; Minnesota (on LaForest) 13-13-10—36.

TRANSACTIONS

BASKETBALL
National Basketball Association
MIAMI—Waived Mark Plansky, forward.
FOOTBALL
National Football League
SEATTLE—Activated Jethro Franklin, defensive end, from developmental squad. Waived Vernon Maxwell and Rod Stephens, linebackers. Signed Elston Ridgle, defensive end.
HOCKEY
National Hockey League
N.Y. ISLANDERS—Sent Shawn Evans, defenseman, to Springfield, American Hockey League. Called up Rob DiMaio, center, from Springfield.
PHILADELPHIA—Recalled Don Biggs, center, from Hershey, AHL. Sent Shawn Sabol and Jarl Lafol, defensemen, and Jeff Harding, left wing, to Hershey.

Meskhi Breaks Soviet Drought In U.S. Tennis

The Associated Press

Leila Meskhi has become the first Soviet woman in 15 years to win a major tennis tournament in the United States, defeating No. 2 seed Helen Kelesi of Canada, 6-3, 6-4, in the Virginia Slims of Nashville.

And Meskhi almost had to share the honor Sunday with Larisa Savchenko, who stretched Zina Garrison of the United States to three sets before losing, 6-3, 2-6, 6-4, in the Virginia Slims of Chicago.

The last Soviet woman to win a major championship was Olga Morozova, who beat Billie Jean King in 1974 in Philadelphia.

Meskhi, 21, who was seeded sixth, needed eight match points for her victory. With two breaks of service in the first set, she kept Kelesi moving from sideline to sideline.

The 25-year-old Garrison, ranked No. 5 in the world and seeded second in the Chicago tournament, was stung by Savchenko's strong backhand in the second set, but took the net away from her unseeded opponent in the third.

Despite her fourth loss to Garrison in four matches, Savchenko was encouraged. "I just feel more confident and more concentrated on every game," said the 23-year-old, ranked 32d in the world.

ART BUCHWALD

Taking the High Road

WASHINGTON — Dirty Eddie, campaign manager for Howard McClintic, was packing up his literature and campaign signs.

"I am proud of the fact that it was a clean political campaign," he told me. "Race never played a role in the contest — not once, even when we said that our opponent went to school with Willie Horton."

Buchwald

"But McClintic was white and so was his opponent."

"All the more reason for not mentioning the race issue. At the beginning of the campaign, McClintic announced that he would not introduce color as an issue. He stuck to his promise."

"With that statement, he made it an issue."

"McClintic never made it an issue. His opponent, Glockenspiel, did when he attacked McClintic for raising it in the first place."

□

Dirty Eddie continued, "When we started out we decided to take the high road in the campaign — even if it meant losing."

"Is that why you ran a TV commercial of Glockenspiel beating up senior citizens in a public park?"

"We felt that the voters had a right to know what turned Glockenspiel on. Was it less fair than the other side showing our guy in a raincoat flashing in front of a McDonald's restaurant?"

"I am curious about how you managed to get film of Glockenspiel and Noriega riding in the same seat on the Ferris wheel."

"It's incredible what you can do with a computer these days."

□

"Dirty Eddie, I know you ran a clean campaign, but there are some who feel that you spread stories about Glockenspiel which weren't necessarily true."

"Like what?"

"Like the time you said that he had to take steroids before he could go out to campaign."

"We only mentioned it when *they* claimed that McClintic was a compulsive gambler and bet on his own race. We weren't looking for low-down things to say about the other side, but you have to fight fire with fire or your election will go up in smoke. We had so much dirty stuff that we didn't use."

"Such as?"

"Glockenspiel has one of the highest cholesterol counts of anyone running for office this year."

"Why didn't we know that?"

"He keeps his cholesterol results in a numbered Swiss bank account."

"Dirty Eddie, it seems to me that the last two weeks of the campaign were the worst. Both sides took off their gloves. After what we saw, are you still trying to tell me that you ran a clean campaign?"

"I'd bet my life on it. We were entirely issue-oriented."

"Was that why you leaked the story about your opponent being the serial killer of Gladly Heights?"

"We didn't say that he was. We just raised the question. That's what political campaigns are all about. If someone running for office is a serial killer, the public has a right to be informed. We didn't claim that he was unfit for the job."

□

I asked him, "What are you doing with all that stuff you're packing away?"

"Saving it for next year. Politicians will pay anything in 1990 to find a squeaky clean campaign manager like myself."

Mappa Mundi: Saved by Getty

The Associated Press

HEREFORD, England — Hereford Cathedral has accepted a $4.8 million offer partly financed by oil heir John Paul Getty, Jr. to keep a 13th century map of the world off the auction block.

Dean Peter Haynes said the cathedral, in western England, had agreed to a package of $1.6 million from Getty and $3.2 million from the state-funded National Heritage Memorial Fund. He said the money will be used to set up a trust to and ensure that the map is never sold.

The Mappa Mundi, which shows Jerusalem at the center of a flat world, is considered a national treasure. The dean and the cathedral's governing authority announced a year ago that the map would be auctioned off. The map was later withdrawn from auction after a national outcry.

Ashkenazy Returns to Moscow

By Michael Parks
Los Angeles Times Service

MOSCOW — When the pianist Vladimir Ashkenazy left the Soviet Union 26 years ago, it was in great bitterness. He was rejecting as soul-destroying the Soviet system in which he had grown up and turning his back on the Russian motherland. And for that he was called a traitor by many here.

As a young musician, the winner of the gold medal at the prestigious Tchaikovsky Competition in 1962, he saw cultural bureaucrats and Communist Party hacks squeezing the spirit of out of all the arts, out of his music. "I could see a time coming when I would not be able to play a single note," Ashkenazy said. "I had to leave."

But during the weekend, Ashkenazy was here for the first time in a quarter-century, not as a prodigal asking forgiveness but as an honored son whose international stature has brought the country new esteem.

"Our country is changing — rapidly and for the better," he said. "I feel much more at home here now than I did 26 years ago."

For Ashkenazy, now 52, it was clearly a homecoming he had yearned for but had, until recently, doubted would ever come.

Crowds filled the streets outside the Moscow Conservatory, where he performed, the luminaries of Soviet culture came to pay homage, taking up virtually every waking moment of his five days here, and gray-haired grandmothers who knew Ashkenazy when they were all at school came to renew their friendship.

"The emotions of a return like this are tremendously conflicting," Ashkenazy said at the outset of his visit. "But the joy of coming back under these circumstances and seeing this rebirth here overcomes the sadness of the past."

Invited by the Soviet Cultural Fund, which operates under the patronage of Raisa Gorbachev, the wife of the country's president, Ashkenazy conducted two charity concerts over the weekend by Britain's Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, of which he is the music director and which is en route to Japan for a tour. The proceeds were to aid victims of last December's earthquake in Soviet Armenia.

The Associated Press
Ashkenazy on the podium in Moscow, after 26 years' absence.

"Had I been invited earlier, I would have thought not just twice or three times about accepting, but 10 times or more before agreeing to come," Ashkenazy said.

"What was happening to this country and its people then had to be opposed and denounced. . . . But I thought that by accepting now and coming to Moscow that I would in a modest way endorse what is happening in my country, to support the changes that *perestroika, glasnost* and democratization are bringing."

Echoing the sentiments of many of the other writers, musicians, artists and other intellectuals who were driven into exile in the 1960s and '70s and are now returning on visits, Ashkenazy said that the liberalization under President Mikhail S. Gorbachev would spur the revival of the arts and of Russian culture "in ways that will make us all proud again."

"With the new times, with the new concepts of life being put forward, with the new freedom that people experience, the effect on every aspect of this country's existence will be beneficial," Ashkenazy said.

Even as he reflected on the past and the recent change, however, he paused to recall that there had been great work by Russian artists even then.

"If [the late Soviet composer Dmitri] Shostakovich were writing now, he wouldn't have the material," Ashkenazy said. "The Fifth, Sixth, Eighth and Tenth symphonies are all drenched in hopelessness, the feeling that there is no light at the end of the tunnel. They deal with desolation. Some of the greatest works of art appear at the most difficult times.

"But give me this freedom any time. I am concerned with the life of this country."

Although he has lived in London, in Iceland with his pianist wife, Thorunn (Dody) Johannsdottir, and now in Lucerne, Switzerland, Ashkenazy quickly merged back into the Russian culture from which few émigrés ever escape. "Half my life has been abroad, and yet I still say 'abroad' to speak about where I live and 'home' about a land I left — odd isn't it?" he said.

But he also has become accustomed to thinking mostly in English and found himself asking friends and newsmen what the Russian words were for such concepts as "affinity" and "free-roaming."

The Ashkenazy who left the Soviet Union in 1963 was a piano virtuoso, winner not only of the Tchaikovsky Competition but others as well. The one who returned is a respected conductor, not only of the Royal Philharmonic but also the Cleveland and the Berlin Radio orchestras.

The two concerts in Moscow were a mix of Tchaikovsky, Beethoven, Walton, Rachmaninoff, Mussorgsky, Ravel. Ashkenazy was at the keyboard only in Beethoven's Piano Concerto No. 3, which he also conducted.

Did he not feel a bit schizophrenic, he was asked during a question-and-answer session with teachers and students at the Moscow Conservatory, the country's leading music school. Did he now want to give up the piano for conducting?

"I don't know, I really don't know," he replied. "There is so much more in piano literature that I have not done, but there is even more in the orchestral repertoire that I haven't done. I don't know where to put my energy, so I just let it flow."

PEOPLE

Lange Strife Widens

The mother of former Prime Minister **David Lange** of New Zealand said Monday in Wellington she hated her son after weekend revelations that he left his wife for his speech writer. "My heart is full of hatred, and I don't want to speak to him," **Phoebe Lange**, 80, said. "We will all pray that he comes to his senses." Lange, 47, on Friday announced he and his wife, **Naomi**, had separated after 21 years of marriage. A newspaper quoted his wife as saying that her husband was stolen by his longtime speech writer, **Margaret Pope**. Lange resigned after five years as prime minister in August, citing health reasons, but he said on Monday that he intended to run again for Parliament in the October 1990 election.

□

Joan Sutherland says she knows when it's time to quit. "I'd rather leave you with a pleasant sound in your ears than start croaking too much," the 63-year-old soprano told fans during the weekend at her final U.S. opera performance, in Dallas. The appearance, in the title role in "The Merry Widow," featured a farewell message from **President George Bush**, who wrote, "Dame Joan's coloratura soprano echos in the minds of all who have been privileged to hear her sing."

□

Bruce Springsteen is saying goodbye, at least for now, to the **E Street Band**, his backup musicians for 15 years, according to a published report. The blue-collar rocker has told the band's seven members he won't be using them on his next album or concert tour and they should feel free to accept other offers, according to this week's People magazine. At least one band member probably got the word in person — the singer **Patti Scialfa** is Springsteen's girl friend.

□

Andrew Wyeth's "Helga" collection of paintings and drawings and a second group of Wyeth works have been sold in New York to an international group of collectors for more than $40 million. **Leonard E.B. Andrews**, a collector who bought the Helga series in 1986, said the collection will tour Japan for a year before the new owners take possession. The collection, executed in secret from 1971 to 1985, consists of 240 watercolors, paintings and drawings, many of them nudes, depicting **Helga Testorf**, a neighbor of Wyeth's in Chadds Ford, Pennsylvania.

□

The industrialist and philanthropist **Armand Hammer** feels so good after having a heart pacemaker implanted that he plans to return to his Los Angeles office Tuesday. The 91-year-old chairman of Occidental Petroleum went home Sunday, two days after the operation. "He is at home now and he feels great," said an Occidental spokesman, **Frank Ashley**. "He expects to be back in the office on Tuesday."

□

Suzanne Farrell, who made a triumphal return to the stage in January 1988 after a hip operation, will dance her last dance with the New York City Ballet Nov. 26. The 44-year-old ballerina, who inspired choreographer **George Balanchine** to create some of his greatest dances for her, will perform in his "Vienna Waltzes." Farrell joined the company in 1961.

□

Country music singer **Tammy Wynette** has repaid her debts and put bankruptcy behind her, her lawyer said. "She's come out of this a classy lady, and my hat's off to her," attorney **Ralph Gordon** said in Nashville, Tennessee. The singer, best known for her song "Stand by Your Man," and husband **George Richey** filed for bankruptcy in September 1988.

□

A 1961 Ferrari has been sold for $2.6 million at an exclusive Ferrari auction in Monaco. Bidding for the 12-cylinder, red Berlinetta Competizione 250 GT began at $800,000, and the car was sold by telephone to an anonymous buyer. Prices of Ferraris have risen since the death last year of **Enzo Ferrari**, founder of the company.

□

Frank Zappa, the avant-garde rocker who is helping bring capitalism to the Soviet Union as a business go-between, said on television he had worked out an agreement to have his records distributed in the Soviet Union. And if you want a tip on what's a hot item in Moscow, Zappa says the Russians direly need windshield wipers. He claims the shortage is so acute that taxi drivers now remove the wipers from their cabs to discourage thieves.

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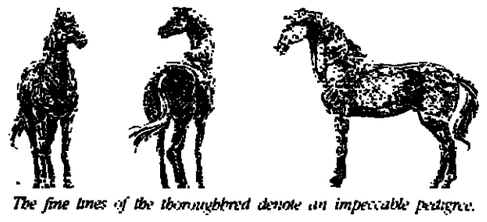

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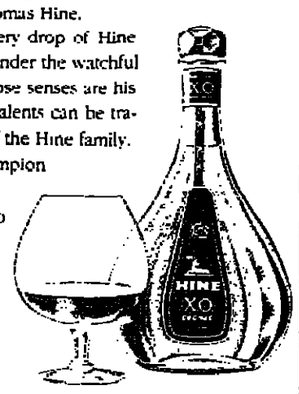

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